FISCAL YEAR 2000

ANNUAL PROGRAM SUMMARY
and
MONITORING REPORT

BLM EUGENE DISTRICT

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ANNUAL PROGRAM SUMMARY AND MONITORING REPORT
FOR
THE EUGENE DISTRICT

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document combines the Eugene District Annual Program Summary and Monitoring Report for fiscal year 2000. This Annual Program Summary addresses the accomplishments of the Eugene District in such areas as watershed analysis, Jobs-in-the-Woods, silviculture, wildlife, forestry, recreation, and land tenure adjustments. It also provides information concerning the Eugene District budget, timber receipt collections, and payments to Lane, Linn, Douglas, and Benton counties. The Monitoring Report compiles the results and findings of implementation monitoring for fiscal year 2001 of the Eugene District Resource Management Plan (RMP), which can be found at **www.edo.blm.gov** . The Monitoring Report, which is a "stand alone" document, follows the Annual Program Summary in Appendix B and C.

The quantity of timber offered for sale in FY 2001 was 11.0 million board feet (MMBF). This was considerably below the Eugene District Potential Sale Quantity of 36 MMBF. On August 2, 1999, Judge Dwyer ruled against the USFS and BLM on its application of the requirements to survey for groups of *little known species* labeled "survey and manage species" under a suit brought against the USFS and BLM by a group of environmental organizations. Once this ruling was issued by Judge Dwyer, no further sales could be offered without surveys. Many of these species in question, which are seasonally sensitive, have to be surveyed at specific times of the year. A settlement agreement was reached in this lawsuit that required a single season survey for fungi species. Surveys for some fungi species need to be completed in a short seasonal window in the fall. A limited number of acres/sales could be completed, and this reduced the volume that could be offered in accordance with the settlement agreement.

The Eugene District wildlife habitat and endangered species programs in 2001 focused on the conservation and recovery of sensitive species. The District matched $106,651 with $407,429 in non-federal funds to support such initiatives. Most notable were projects to promote the conservation of the Fender's blue butterfly, Kincaid's lupine, and Willamette daisy, three species that last year were added to the Federal list of endangered species. The District has supported research and conservation efforts for these species for the past five years.

The District continued a variety of endangered species initiatives, including work to promote the recovery of the marbled murrelet: the District continued to be an active participant in developing methods to improve protocol survey and to better define habitats needing survey.

The District helped develop interagency survey methods and management recommendations for Survey & Manage mollusk species and the red tree vole.

This “Annual Program Summary” gives only a very basic and brief description of the programs, resources, and activities that the Eugene District is involved with. This report does give the reader a sense of the enormous scope, complexity, and diversity involved in management of the Eugene District public lands and resources. Although there are and will continue to be challenges that require BLM to adapt and give our best, the managers and employees of Eugene District take pride in the accomplishments described in this report.

Survey and Manage - The Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management currently propose to modify the Survey and Manage and other related species-specific mitigation measures for some rare and/or localized species on National Forest and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands within the range of the northern spotted owl. These mitigation measures are contained within the standards and guidelines of the Northwest Forest Plan (NFP) Record of Decision (USDA, USDI 1994), at **www.or.blm.gov** . A Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement For Amendment to the Survey & Manage, Protection Buffer, and Other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines USDA, USDI, November 2000, has been prepared that presents alternatives to better identify protections needed, clarifies language, eliminates inconsistent and redundant direction, and establishes a process that will be responsive to new information. The alternatives do not change the underlying purpose of the Northwest Forest Plan and do not address changes to other elements of the plan. A Final Supplemental EIS (FSEIS) was published November 2000 with a Record of Decision signed and released January 2001. The FSEIS amends portions of the Eugene District RMP regarding the standards and guidelines for the Survey and Manage Program. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is a partner in this effort.

Table 1 - RMP Summary of Renewable Resource Management Actions, Directions, and Accomplishments

RMP Resource Allocation or Management Practice or Activity	Fiscal Year 2000 Accomplishments	Cumulative Accomplishments 1996-2000	Projected Decadal Practices
Regeneration harvest (acres offered)	53	**2793	5,700
Commercial thinning/density management/uneven-age harvest (acres offered)	656	**3403	7,300
Site preparation (acres)	409	***1,097	4,300
Vegetation control, fire (acres)	-0-	-0-	-0-
Prescribed burning (hazard reduction acres)	1	13	500
Prescribed burning (wildlife habitat and forage reduction acres)	-0-	-0-	4,000
Natural or artificial ignition prescribed fire for ecosystem enhancement (acres)	-0-	-0-	5,400
Animal damage control (acres)	571	2,768	6,000
Pre-commercial thinning (acres)	1,915	17,816	5,900
Brush field/hardwood conversion (acres)	-0-	290	500
Planting/regular stock (acres)	528	2,605	-0-
Planting/genetically selected (acres)	394	1,436	6,800
Fertilization (acres)	-0-	2,418	16,700
Pruning (acres)	856	1,009	6,300
New permanent road const. (miles/acres*)	2.47/7.5	10.47/47.5	8/42
Roads fully decommissioned/obliterated (miles/acres*)	5.12/15.5	28.02/79.5	-0-
Timber sale quantity offered (mm board feet)	11.0	**144.5	360
Timber sale quantity offered (mm cubic feet)	1.97	**24.97	61
Noxious weed control, chemical (site/acres)	0/0	0/0	-0-
Noxious weed control, other (site/acres)	****/90	112/358	-0-

• Bureau managed lands only.
** Represents cumulative accomplishments from 1995 to 1999.
*** This figure represents a correction from the 1998 Annual Program Summary.
**** Not able to count sites because contracts were conducted by miles of roadside.

Table 2 - RMP - Summary of Non-biological Resource or Land Use Management Actions, Directions, and Accomplishments

RMP Resource Allocation or Management Practice	Activity Units	Fiscal Year 2000 Accomplishments	Cumulative Accomplishments 1996-2000
Realty, land sales	(actions/acres)	0/0	1/0.37
Realty, land exchanges	(actions/acres acquired/disposed)	1/330/300	5/863/500
Realty, R&PP leases/patents	(actions/acres)	0/0	0/0
Realty, road rights-of-way acquired for public/agency use*	(actions/miles)	0/0	4/1.56
Realty, road rights-of-way, or permits granted**	(actions/miles)	13/17.2	69/112.7
Realty, utility rights-of -way granted (linear/areal)	(actions/acres)	3/0/1.3	10/5.05/2.3
Realty, withdrawals completed	(actions/acres)	0/0	1/37
Realty, withdrawals revoked	(actions/acres)	0/0	1/120
Mineral/energy, total oil and gas lease	(actions/acres)	0/0	0/0
Mineral/energy, total other leases	(actions/acres)	0/0	0/0
Mining plans approved	(actions/acres)	0/0	0/0
Mining claims patented	(actions/acres)	0/0	0/0
Mineral material sites opened	(actions/acres)	0/0	0/0
Mineral material sites, closed	(actions/acres)	0/0	0/0
Recreation, maintained off highway vehicle trails	(units/miles)	3/8	14/31
Recreation, maintained hiking trails	(units/miles)	11/23	44/92
Recreation, sites	(units/acres)	10/600***	40/2,400
Cultural resource inventories	(sites/acres)	0/1,300	0/7,400
Cultural/historic sites nominated	(Sites/acres)	-0-	-0-
Hazardous material sites	(identified/cleaned)	1/1	17/17

*** Does not include access acquired through new reciprocal right-of-way agreements, amendments to existing agreements, or exercise of rights under existing agreements.

BUDGET

During fiscal year 2000 the Eugene District expended $19.3 million. This included $900,000 in the Jobs-in-the-Woods program, $1 million for the acquisition of parcels in the West Eugene Wetlands, and $950,000 related to fire suppression and fuels management. There were an average of 190 full time employees during this period.

PILT (Payment in Lieu of Taxes) – The Federal Government provides Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) in recognition of the need to offset losses to local property taxes that are sustained because Federally owned land cannot be taxed. The PILT Act was passed in 1976. The amount of the payments is determined by several codified formulas (U.S.C. 6901-07). Although the PILT payments are administered by BLM, the entitlement lands are often managed by several different Federal agencies.

The PILT payments to local governments are appropriated to BLM by Congress on an annual basis. The BLM primary responsibility is to calculate the payments according to the formula established by law and to distribute the funds to the affected Counties (see Table 3).

O&C Payments – The Oregon and California (O&C) Revested Lands Act of 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181f) stipulates that 50 percent of the revenue generated from the 2.5 million acres of revested Oregon and California Railroad lands be shared with 18 Oregon Counties. Since FY 1991, Congress has replaced the 50 percent formula with an "owl guarantee" formula. This new formula established a floor under the payments to counties to protect affected counties from a precipitous decline in payments from Federal lands affected by management decisions and litigation related to protection of habitat for the northern spotted owl and other forest species.

Congress has since further modified the payment protocol by providing for a "special payment amount" to all of the O&C counties based on an annually decreasing percentage of a 5-year average (1986-1990), replacing both the old O&C payment and the Coos Bay Wagon Road payment. The "owl guarantee" will be replaced in FY 2002, when payments will be according to a new formula. Federal law does not stipulate how the O&C payments are to be used by the counties (see Table 4).

Table 3 - PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES

OREGON Local Unit of Government	FY 1998 Payment $	FY 1999 Payment $	FY 2000 Payment $
BAKER COUNTY	275,261	305,556	377,545
BENTON COUNTY	2,377	1,776	2,144
CLACKAMAS COUNTY	56,496	47,219	54,924
CLATSOP COUNTY	0	0	0
COLUMBIA COUNTY	0	0	0
COOS COUNTY	9,102	4,438	7,127
CROOK COUNTY	266,899	340,489	468,849
CURRY COUNTY	65,157	52,592	62,305
DESCHUTES COUNTY	144,496	140,343	151,324
DOUGLAS COUNTY	105,090	83,669	99,959
GILLIAM COUNTY	19,595	21,405	25,666
GRANT COUNTY	176,157	174,267	185,980
HARNEY COUNTY	297,381	307,820	324,916
HOOD RIVER COUNTY	20,925	19,840	21,588
JACKSON COUNTY	51,695	41,347	48,631
JEFFERSON COUNTY	30,504	40,617	53,543
JOSEPHINE COUNTY	46,089	23,652	36,922
KLAMATH COUNTY	218,850	210,174	226,970
LAKE COUNTY	297,381	307,820	324,916
LANE COUNTY	148,217	126,861	144,360
LINCOLN COUNTY	18,468	17,999	19,312
LINN COUNTY	48,011	47,169	50,203
MALHEUR COUNTY	688,701	710,654	756,497
MARION COUNTY	20,628	20,301	21,478
MORROW COUNTY	53,086	36,324	95,999
MULTNOMAH COUNTY	7,818	7,269	7,981
POLK COUNTY	160	0	0
SHERMAN COUNTY	36,584	38,420	41,124
TILLAMOOK COUNTY	10,202	8,313	9,804
UMATILLA COUNTY	144,981	98,712	265,205
UNION COUNTY	290,185	290,262	388,683
WALLOWA COUNTY	171,467	139,329	153,028
WASCO COUNTY	22,505	21,954	23,304
WASHINGTON COUNTY	716	1,120	1,621
WHEELER COUNTY	30,472	30,008	56,722
YAMHILL COUNTY	2,588	2,548	2,720
STATE TOTAL	**3,778,244**	**3,720,267**	**4,511,350**

Table 4 - O&C PAYMENTS TO COUNTIES
FY 1998 and 1999

OREGON Local Unit of Government	FY 1998 Payment $	FY 1999 Payment $	FY 2000 Payment $
BENTON COUNTY	1,896,522	1,818,583	1,740,643
CLACKAMAS COUNTY	3,745,801	3,591,864	3,437,926
COLUMBIA COUNTY	1,390,333	1,333,196	1,276,059
COOS COUNTY	3,982,022	3,818,377	3,654,732
CURRY COUNTY	2,463,454	2,362,217	2,260,978
DOUGLAS COUNTY	16,906,721	16,211,925	15,517,127
JACKSON COUNTY	10,575,981	10,141,352	9,706,722
JOSEPHINE COUNTY	8,153,022	7,817,966	7,482,910
KLAMATH COUNTY	1,579,310	1,514,407	1,449,504
LANE COUNTY	10,306,013	9,882,478	9,458,943
LINCOLN COUNTY	242,971	232,986	223,000
LINN COUNTY	1,781,786	1,708,562	1,635,338
MARION COUNTY	985,382	944,887	904,391
MULTNOMAH COUNTY	735,662	705,429	675,196
POLK COUNTY	1,457,825	1,397,914	1,338,003
TILLAMOOK COUNTY	377,955	362,422	346,889
WASHINGTON COUNTY	425,199	407,725	390,251
YAMHILL COUNTY	485,942	465,972	446,001
TOTAL	67,491,901	64,718,262	61,944,613

RECREATION PIPELINE FUNDS

This fund is intended to reduce infrastructure replacement or facility maintenance needs and resolve critical visitor safety, recreation management needs, or issues identified in land use plans, including resource protection needs. Since the fund was established in FY 1998 (funding became available in early May 1998), the Eugene District obligated approximately $980,000 of the recreation pipeline fund to the design, procurement, and construction of critical infrastructure replacement or repair and visitor safety needs. In FY 2000 $238,742 in projects were undertaken including:

- Installation of a parking lot and toilet at the Lower Lake Creek/Lake Creek Falls site.
- Construction of portal signs for the Mohawk Recreation Management Plan Area.
- Re-paving of the group shelter parking lots and aprons at the Clay Creek Recreation site.

TIMBER SALE PIPELINE FUNDS

The Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund was established under Section 327 of the Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1966 (Public Law 104-134). The Act established separate funds for the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management, using revenues generated by timber sales released under section 2001(k) of the FY 1995 Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Rescissions Act. Public Law 104-134 directs that 75 percent of the fund be used to prepare sales sufficient to achieve the total Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ) and that 25 percent of the fund be used to complete a backlog of recreation projects.

The BLM intends to use this fund to regain a year's lead time in the preparation of timber sales over a 5-year time frame.

Also, using this fund, the Eugene District completed a number of different types of work such as timber sale layout and marking during Fiscal Year 2000. Most of the fund was spent on initial steps such as reconnaissance, identifying streams and Riparian Reserves, botanical and cultural clearances, and Interdisciplinary Team project design and analysis of planned timber sales.

RECREATION FEE DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

In early March 1998, the Eugene District received approval for establishing its Recreation Area Pilot Fee Demonstration Projects under the authority of Public Law 104-134, Section 315. This authority allows the retention and expenditure of recreation fees for operations (including the cost of collecting fees) and maintenance of the recreation sites and areas where the fees were collected. A special account was established for each area.

Prior to 1998 all recreation fees were combined with other revenue sources from public O & C lands and allocated between the USDI and the O&C counties. Recreation facilities were wholly dependent on the funding provided through the Congressional appropriations process for operations and maintenance funding.

The Association of O&C Counties supported allowing the retention of all recreation fee revenues under the Fee Demonstration Pilot authority to help operate the Bureau's recreation facilities.

Implementation Status - The Recreation Fee Demonstration Program was initiated in 1997 and is being fully implemented. It includes all Eugene District recreation program fee sites and Special Recreation Permits. Fee sites include the Whittaker Creek Campground, Clay Creek Campground and group picnic shelters, Sharps Creek Campground, and Shotgun Creek Park. Fees generated from these sites are applied to the Fee-Demo program as shown in Table 5.

Table 5 - Recreation Fee Demonstration Program Statistics

SITE NAME	FY 1998 REVENUES $	FY 1999 REVENUES $	FY 2000 REVENUES $	UTILIZATION $
Shotgun Park	10,230	17,430	19,297	16,512
Siuslaw River SRMA	9,998	19,736	19,288	12,506
Eugene General	6,999	1,280	1,220	0
Mohawk Area	639	750	2,236	0
Sharps Creek Campground	2,451	2,782	2,482	0

During FY 1999 most of the fee demonstration revenues were used to fund operations, including temporary visitor services staffing and volunteer support, at the facilities where the fees were collected.

Golden Passports - The revenues accumulated through the sale of Golden Age and Golden Access Passports amounted to $1,220 for FY 2000.

CHALLENGE COST SHARE (CCS)

The Eugene District leverages its funds with nonfederal partners through its Challenge Cost Share (CCS) program. CCS projects are partnerships with nonfederal organizations such as State and local governments, Native American tribes, nonprofit organizations, landowners, individuals, and corporations or private institutions, working together to accomplish common objectives. To qualify as a CCS project, BLM must match appropriated funds with contributions of goods, services, or funds from the nonfederal partner. Service oriented initiatives that are educational or customer service oriented also are acceptable uses of CCS funds as long as they meet Bureau objectives to benefit public land uses.

Congressional support for this strategy continues to be strong and the Eugene District is participating in more CCS projects than in the past. Table 6 lists the projects funded during FY 2000.

Table 6 - Challenge Cost Share Projects - FY 2000

CHALLENGE COST SHARE PROJECT	BLM Contribution	Nonfederal Contribution
Concentration of Rare Lichens Along Streams of the Central Cascades	$20,215	$20,831
Vegetation Monitoring - Upper Elk Meadows ACEC/RNA and Horse rock Ridge ACEC/RNA	$7,236	$3,564
Propagation & Restoration Methods for Sensitive Plants	$9,000	$9,000
Population Monitoring & Experimental Habitat Mgt. For Willamette Valley Daisy	$7,000	$7,000
Population Monitoring For Kincaids Lupine	$8,000	$8,000
Willamette Valley Wetlands - Shorebirds	$5,500	$171,000
Botanical Technical Assistance in the West Eugene Wetlands	$10,000	$30,000
Long-Term Monitoring of Headwater Stream Amphibians and Water Temperature	$5,600	$5,600
McKenzie Watershed Education Project	$5,000	$15,000
Influence of Landscape Characteristics on Abundance and Habitat Use of Bats	$16,500	$113,834
Restoring Habitat For the Fender's Blue Butterfly	$6,600	$6,600
Use of Regenerating Forest Stands, Forest Openings, and Valley Floors	$6,000	$17,000
TOTALS	**$106,651**	**$407,429**

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

Employment growth in Lane County during 1999 was 1.4 percent, slightly exceeding the Statewide rate of 1.3 percent. Employment growth, although positive, slowed significantly from the previous year's rate of 2.1 percent. Except for the transportation, communications, and utilities sector, all sectors added jobs in 1999. Of particular interest were the 700 jobs added in the manufacturing sector. One hundred of those jobs were in lumber and wood products with the remainder in other types of manufacturing. In 1990, lumber and wood products employment represented about half of the manufacturing employment. Nine years later lumber and wood products employment is about a third of all manufacturing employment.

Statewide lumber and wood products employment has continued the downward trend that began in 1989, decreasing by 1,700 jobs between 1998 and 1999. Total lumber and wood products employment in 1999 averaged 57,300 jobs within Oregon. Lane County was one of the few regions to counter this downward trend, adding 100 jobs between 1998 and 1999.

Payments in Lieu of Taxes and O&C Payments were made in FY 2000 as directed in current legislation. The specific amounts paid to the County under each revenue sharing program in FY 2000 are displayed in Tables 3 and 4.

New legislation (P.L. 106-393, Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000) was signed October 30, 2000 that extends "safety-net" payments through FY 2006. The law establishes a new formula for calculating payments that is based on selecting the highest three years in the eligibility period (1986-1999). The law also allows for annual increases in the payment based on Consumer Price Index information. O&C Payments in FY 2001 will be based on this new legislation.

During April 2000, the Bureau of Census completed its decadal census. It is anticipated that this data will be released beginning April of 2001 and continuing through 2003. Significant opportunities exist to compare the 2000 data to the 1990 data and to examine trends. Where census data was used in developing the District Resource Management Plan, opportunities will exist to update information.

Table 7 - Resident Labor Force, Employment by Industry, Oregon

	1970	1980	Average 1984-88 Baseline	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Civilian Labor Force	864,500	1,295,000	1,362,400	1,491,000	1,508,000	154,200	1,596,000	1,640,000	1,652,700	1,719,700	1,727,600	1,762,200	1,760,500
Unemployment	61,700	107,000	104,800	82,000	90,000	116,000	116,000	89,000	80,100	101,600	100,600	98,500	100,400
Total Wage and Salary Emp.	709,200	1,044,600	1,068,680	1,251,900	1250,800	1,274,200	130,840	1,362,900	1,418,400	1,474,600	1,526,400	1,556,600	1,572,400
Total Manufacturing	172,300	215,100	203,240	220,300	211,700	209,000	211,700	221,300	229,300	235,800	243,600	244,700	240,800
Lumber & Wood Products (& Paper)	76,200	79,900	75,060	73,200	65,800	63,800	62,700	63,300	61,300	59,800	60,200	58,500	57,300
Other Manufacturing	96,100	135,200	128,180	147,100	145,900	145,200	149,000	158,000	168,000	176,000	183,400	186,200	183,500
Total Non-manufacturing	536,900	829,500	865,440	1,031,600	1,039,000	1,065,200	1,096,700	1,141,600	1,189,100	1,238,900	1,282,800	1,311,900	1,331,600
Const. & Mining	30,800	48,800	35,800	54,000	53,000	52,000	55,700	62,900	70,400	79,400	83,300	84,300	84,700
Trans., Comm. & Utilities	48,700	60,500	58,040	64,500	65,200	65,700	66,800	68,900	71,300	73,500	74,900	76,400	77,700
Trade	162,000	255,600	269,680	313,100	314,300	318,700	328,900	344,100	357,000	365,900	377,500	383,900	387,900
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	36,000	70,000	69,360	80,300	83,200	86,000	84,600	87,800	87,200	91,000	94,800	95,200	95,400
Services & Misc.	112,700	191,400	231,180	296,200	296,900	311,800	328,300	343,200	362,900	382,600	402,800	416,800	425,400
Government	146,700	203,200	201,360	223,500	226,400	231,000	232,600	234,700	240,200	246,600	249,500	255,400	260,500

Table 8 - Resident Labor Forces, Employment by Industry, Lane County

	1970	1980	Average 1984-88 Baseline	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Civilian Labor Force	87,250	135,400	134,420	148,200	147,500	145,600	150,600	155,200	155,900	159,900	157,500	162,300	163,200
Unemployment	6,850	13,300	10,220	8,700	9,600	10,700	11,500	8,400	8,200	9,200	9,000	8,800	9,300
Total Wages and Salary Emp.	69,650	102,900	101,240	117,900	115,700	117,200	119,500	126,300	129,500	133,100	136,800	140,100	141,600
Total Manufacturing	18,400	19,800	19,300	20,700	19,000	18,200	18,500	19,200	19,600	19,900	21,400	22,200	22,900
Lumber & Wood Products	15,400	12,900	11,020	10,200	8,700	8,300	7,900	7,900	7,600	7,400	7,300	7,100	7,200
Other Manufacturing	3,000	6,900	8,280	10,500	10,300	9,900	10,600	11,300	12,000	12,500	14,100	15,100	15,700
Total Non-manufacturing	51,250	83,100	81,960	97,200	96,700	99,000	101,000	107,000	109,900	113,300	115,400	117,800	118,700
Const. & Mining	2,950	4,600	3,300	4,200	4,200	4,500	4,900	5,700	6,100	6,800	7,500	7,500	7,400
Trans., Comm. and Utilities	4,150	5,100	4,180	4,500	4,400	4,500	4,700	4,700	4,700	4,500	4,600	4,500	4,300
Trade	14,650	25,700	25,820	30,600	30,000	30,000	30,700	32,100	33,500	34,000	34,400	34,900	35,500
Finance, Inc. and Real Est.	2,950	5,500	4,740	5,800	6,100	6,200	6,300	6,800	6,800	7,100	7,200	7,300	7,300
Services and Miscellaneous	10,050	19,700	22,180	28,000	27,800	29,200	31,100	33,700	34,600	36,100	36,900	38,400	38,700
Government	16,500	22,500	21,800	24,200	24,200	24,600	24,000	24,000	24,300	25,000	24,800	25,300	25,700

ALL LAND USE ALLOCATIONS (LUAs)

There were relatively minor changes in major LUA acreage in FY 2000 due to land tenure adjustments (land exchanges, land sales, purchases, donations, and boundary adjustments).

Late-Successional Reserves - There was a net increase of 70 acres due to completion of a land exchange with John Hancock Life Insurance Company (330 acres in and 300 acres out).

General Forest Management Area - There was a decrease of 40 acres due to completion of the Hancock exchange.

Connectivity - There were no changes due to land tenure adjustment actions**.**

Adaptive Management Area - There were no changes due to land tenure adjustment actions.

District Designated Reserves - There were no changes due to land tenure adjustment actions.

Riparian Reserves - There were no changes due to land tenure adjustment actions.

Other - A 3.89 acre parcel of land (survey hiatus), previously unknown to BLM, was discovered in the course of a private land survey and later confirmed by BLM. The tract is occupied by a County road and timberland. A LUA has not yet been assigned to the tract.

In FY 1998 a theme was created in the Bureau's Geographic Information System (GIS) to track the major land use allocations. The GIS system has been used to complete Table 9 below showing Land Use Allocation acreage as of October 1998. It has not been updated, except to reflect the changes in Late-Successional Reserve and General Forest Management Area acreage discussed above.

Table 9 - Realty Actions Affecting LUA Acreage

Land Use Allocation	Total BLM Acres				Acreage calculated using Land Use Allocation (LUA) and Land Lines (LLI) themes in GIS. Acreage changes slightly over time as new property corner coordinate information is entered in LLI theme to better define the actual location of public land property boundaries. Such changes will occur even when there are no changes in actual property ownership. The numbers at the left were derived from the initial comparison of the LLI and LUA themes. Some inconsistencies between the 2 themes were identified and are in the process of being resolved, with future comparisons expected to produce more accurate numbers with slightly higher total acreage.
	O&C	PD	Other	Total	
Late-Successional Reserves - LSR	125,274	5,412	0	130,686	
General Forest Mgmt. Area - GFMA	99,722	1,815	0	101,573	
Connectivity	60,639	223	375	61,237	
Adaptive Mgmt. Areas - AMA	15,280	1,395	0	16,675	
District Designated Reserves - DDR	2,809	366	0	3,175	
Total	303,724	9,211	375	313,310	

Table 10 - Major Land Allocation Acres

Land Use Allocation	Total BLM Acres			
	O&C	PD	Other	Total
Late-Successional Reserves - LSR				138,700
General Forest Management Area - GFMA				100,000
Connectivity				57,800
Adaptive Management. Areas - AMA				16,100
District Designated Reserves - DDR				2,900
Total				315,500

AQUATIC CONSERVATION STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION (ACS)

The Aquatic Conservation Strategy (ACS) was developed to restore and maintain the ecological health of watersheds and aquatic ecosystems contained within them on public lands. The strategy is to protect salmon and steelhead habitat on Federal lands managed by the BLM. This conservation strategy employs several tactics to approach the goal of maintaining the "natural" disturbance regime. The ACS strives to maintain and restore ecosystem health at watershed and landscape scales to protect habitat for fish and other riparian dependent species and resources and restore currently degraded habitats.

Riparian Reserves - Silvicultural Practices have been implemented within Riparian Reserves to control stocking, reestablish and manage stands, and acquire desired vegetation characteristics needed to attain Aquatic Conservation Strategy (ACS) objectives. These silvicultural practices include tree planting, precommercial thinning, and density management thinning.

Table 11 - Riparian Reserve Stand Treatments (# acres treated)

	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
Precommercial Thinning (acres)	0	1600	1450	600	907	766
Commercial Thinning (acres)	20	19	11	317	87	73
Coarse Woody Debris Creation (acres)	0	0	0	14	1.5	24
Snag Creation - Acres (# of snags created)	15 (11)	935 (640)	984 (1494)	1363 (2230)	770 (1100)	880 (2640)

Tree planting is addressed in the section on "Timber Resources - Silvicultural Activities."

Approximately 766 acres within Riparian Reserves have been precommercially thinned to control stocking and manage stands (see Table 11). Precommercial thinning is also addressed in the section on "Timber Resources - Silvicultural Activities."

Approximately 73 acres within Riparian Reserves have been density management thinned to accelerate the growth of trees, provide large snags and down logs, and manage species composition. Approximately five acres of red alder stands in Riparian Reserves have been thinned to release conifers in the understory. Density management thinning of Riparian Reserves has been implemented as part of multi-resource projects, including timber sales, in other land use allocations. In addition trees within Riparian Reserves have been girdled to create snags and coarse woody debris. Coarse woody debris creation in Table 11 includes only areas where coarse woody debris has been created from timber harvest and stream restoration projects.

Watershed analysis - Watershed analysis is required by the Northwest Forest Plan (NFP) Record of Decision (ROD). Watershed analyses includes:

- Analysis of at-risk fish species and stocks, their presence, habitat conditions, and restoration needs;
- Descriptions of the landscape over time, including the impacts of humans, their role in shaping the landscape, and the effects of fire;
- The distribution and abundance of species and populations throughout the watershed; and
- Characterization of the geologic and hydrologic conditions.

This information is obtained from a variety of sources, including field inventory and observation, history books, agency records, and old maps and survey records. Watershed analysis proceeded at a consistent pace. Coordination occurred between the BLM Eugene District, adjacent BLM Districts, and USFS to assure that watershed analysis in areas of joint ownership had appropriate participation from adjacent Districts or agencies. The current status of the Eugene District watershed analysis is shown in Table 12.

Table 12 - Completed Watershed Analysis Areas

	Watershed Analysis Areas	Number of Key Watersheds	BLM Acres	Percent Total Acres
Completed through FY00	**24**	**4**	**296,882**	**95%**
Remaining FY01+	**3**	**1**	**14,073**	**5%**
Total	**27**	**5**	**310,955**	**100%**

The following table is a summary of non-flood watershed restoration projects including Riparian Reserve density management and road decommissioning.

Table 13 - Summary of Non-flood Watershed Restoration Projects FY 00

PROJECT	DESCRIPTION
Shotgun Creek; Doe Hollow; and Haight, Bear, Mill, and Saleratus Creeks; Road 20-7-3.2	Culvert Replacement or Removal
Jeans, Edwards, Green, Johnson, and Swing Log Creeks	Road Decommissioning
Native Seed Collection	Collection of Native Seeds
Native Seed Grown out	Native Seed Propagation
Siuslaw River at Fawn, North, and Pugh Creeks; Clay Creek Campground Diversity; Fish Creek	Placement of Instream Structures for Fish Habitat Improvement
Whittaker and Fish Creeks	Riparian Planting and Maintenance
Wolf and Whittaker Creeks	Gravel Delivery

LATE-SUCCESSIONAL RESERVES

Late-Successional Reserve assessments have been completed for all mapped Late-Successional Reserves in the Eugene District. The Oregon Coast Province (Southern Portion) Late-Successional Reserve Assessment addresses the portions of LSR RO267 and RO268 in the Coast Range and South Valley Resource Areas of the Eugene District. The South Cascades Late-Successional Reserve Assessment addresses the portions of LSR 222 in the South Valley Resource Area of the Eugene District. The Regional Ecosystem Office has reviewed these assessments and found that they provide a sufficient framework and context for projects and activities within the Late-Successional Reserves. For each assessment, the Regional Ecosystem Office acknowledged that many types of future projects that are consistent with the assessment and the Standards and Guidelines in the Northwest Forest Plan are exempted from subsequent project-level review by the Regional Ecosystem Office.

In FY 1999, there was no commercial thinning of stands within Late-Successional Reserves. Approximately 947 acres of young stands within Late-Successional Reserves were pre-commercially thinned to control stocking and manage stands (see Table X). Pre-commercial thinning in Late-Successional Reserves is addressed more fully in the section on "Timber Resources — Silvicultural Activities." Approximately 982 acres within Late-Successional Reserves were treated to release individual trees from competition to increase individual tree growth rate and crown size and enhance stand structural heterogeneity (see Table 14).

Approximately 5.61 miles of roads within Late-Successional Reserves were decommissioned. Culverts were removed at Edwards Creek and Green Creek as part of stream channel restoration. Culverts were replaced at Saleratus, Esmond, Fish, Doe Hollow, Haight, and Bear creeks. Bridges were rebuilt or replaced at Kline and Buck creeks. In-stream structures to improve stream habitat were constructed in the Siuslaw River (at Fawn, Pugh, and North creeks), and Fish, Doe Hollow, Edwards, and Green creeks. Road decommissioning, culvert removal and replacement, and in-stream structures are addressed more fully in the section on "Fish Habitat."

Table 14 - Late-Successional Reserve Stand Treatments - (Number of acres treated)

	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
Precommercial Thinning - Acres	**0**	**1476**	**1242**	**3927**	**667**	**947**
Density Management Thinning - Acres	**31**	**59**	**0**	**223**	**0**	**0**
Single tree release - Acres (Number of trees released)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**344 (1376)**	**982**
Snag Creation - Acres (Number of snags created)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**14**	**1253 (998)**	**0**
Wildlife Habitat Structure Creation - Acres (Number of trees treated)	**120 (89)**	**1000 (200)**	**0**	**1050 (315)**	**500 (870)**	**0**

ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT AREAS

Central Cascades Adaptive Management Area (CCAMA) - The McKenzie Resource Area took several steps toward completing a Landscape Design for the Middle McKenzie Landscape Area (MMLA) using many of the concepts developed for the Blue River Landscape Design on the Willamette National Forest. The MMLA is within the Central Cascades Adaptive Management Area and is located 2 miles east of Leaburg, Oregon.

The Landscape Design incorporates information from a fire history study completed on the Bear Creek and Marten Creek watersheds. This fire history information is being used to determine the frequency of timber harvests, rotation lengths, and retention trees. The design will also recommend temporal and spatial design of the timber harvest, and suggest watershed restoration activities, monitoring, and research projects.

Other AMA activities that the Eugene District participated in were:

- Monitoring stream amphibians on 56 stream segments. The objective was to collect base line data. (Challenge Cost Share Project)
- Research work conducted on what lichen species/communities are associated with large stream riparian system, and what are the habitat characteristics associated with these areas? (Challenge Cost Share Project)
- The Willamette Province Workforce Partnership, a partnership dedicated to maintaining a highly skilled workforce in local communities by offering multi-project, multi agency contracts.
- Developed a CCAMA web site that provides the AMA guide, AMA newsletter, CCAMA contacts and links to other web sites.
- Produced a CCAMA newsletter

Interagency cooperation and project planning continues within the CCAMA framework.

Table 15 - Central Cascades AMA Land Use Allocation Under the Northwest Forest Plan

Land Use Allocations	Acres	Management Goal
Adaptive Management Area	165,541 [148,946 Willamette National Forest, 16,595 Eugene District BLM]	Develop and test technical and social approaches to achieve desired ecological, economic, and social objectives

AIR QUALITY

All prescribed fire activities were carried out on Matrix LUA in compliance with the Oregon State Smoke Management Plan, State Implementation Plan, and consistent with the Clean Air Act. No smoke intrusions occurred in designated areas as a result of prescribed burning activities on the District.

Prescribed fire projects in 2000 were limited to pile burning on 5 areas consisting of 378 acres of machine piles, and 3 areas consisting of 13 acres of hand piles.

WATER AND SOIL

Number of Temperature Monitoring Stations:

1996 9 sites
1997 29 sites
1998 50 sites
1999 49 sites
2000 68 sites

The Eugene District successfully collected and analyzed stream temperature at 49 sites as part of the regular monitoring program. The District assisted the Lost Creek Watershed Council by performing statistical and graphical data analysis on 7 sites operated by the council.

Number of Gauging Stations Operated:

1996 4 stations
1997 1 station
1998 1 station
1999 1 station*
2000 1 station*

* A cooperative agreement with the McKenzie Watershed Council, and funding the operation of a gauging station through the USGS.

In addition, the Eugene District is utilizing a Lane County Instream flow measurement site to collect discharge data in cooperation with the Lost Creek Watershed Council. Low flow discharge measurements were also performed at the temperature monitoring sites.

Number of Sediment Sampling Stations Operated:

1996 4 stations
1997 1 station
1998 0 stations, *14 sites
1999 0 stations, *14 sites
2000 0 stations

***** Grab samples for McKenzie Watershed Council cooperative storm water monitoring effort.

State Listed Clean Water Act 303d Streams – Stream temperature data was provided to the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) for use in developing the 1998 list of water quality limited streams. Approximately 41 stream segments included on the DEQ 1998 Section 303d List of Water Quality Limited Water bodies across BLM administered land in the Eugene District. These 41 State listed 303d segments, identified by the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), require the development of Water Quality Management Plans (WQRP) and Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) allocations.

The 303(d) listed streams have been included in the site prioritization for the temperature monitoring. The Eugene District BLM has begun to implement the *Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Protocol for Addressing Clean Water Act Section 303(d) Listed Waters* and has begun cooperation with DEQ on TMDL efforts within the Willamette Basin. Per the request of DEQ, the District submitted data for inclusion in the 2000 303(d) list.

Table 16 - Summary of Eugene District Streams on the Final 1998 DEQ 303(d) List

303(d) Stream Segment	Extent	Factor/Season
Deadwood Creek	Mouth to headwaters	Habitat Modification
Deadwood Creek	Mouth to headwaters	Temperature-Summer
Eames Creek	Mouth to headwaters	Biological
Lake Creek	Mouth to Congdon Cr.	Temperature
Siuslaw River	Mouth to Headwaters	Temperature
Long Tom	Mouth to Headwaters	Bacteria-Water Contact Recreation
Long Tom	Mouth to Headwaters	Temperature - Summer
Long Tom River	Mouth to Fern Ridge Reservoir	Bacteria-Water Contact Recreation
Long Tom River	Mouth to Fern Ridge Reservoir	Temperature-Summer
Fern Ridge Reservoir	Reservoir	Bacteria-Water Contact Recreation
Fern Ridge Reservoir	Reservoir	Turbidity
Calapooia River	Mouth to Brush Creek	Temperature-Summer
Calapooia River	Mouth to Brush Creek	Bacteria-Water Contact Recreation
Calapooia River	Mouth to Brush Creek	Bacteria-Water Contact Recreation
Calapooia River	Mouth to Brush Creek	Dissolved Oxygen (DO)
Fall Creek	Mouth to Fall Creek Reservoir	Temperature-Summer
Fall Creek	Fall Creek Reservoir to headwaters	Temperature-Summer
Horse Creek	Mouth to Eugene Creek	Temperature-Bull Trout-Summer
McKenzie River	Mouth to Ritchie Creek	Temperature-Summer
McKenzie River	Ritchie Creek to SF McKenzie River	Temperature - Bull Trout - Summer
McKenzie River	Mouth to Leaburg Dam	Temperature-Summer
McKenzie River	Leaburg Dam to S. Fork McKenzie	Temperature-Summer-Fall
MF Willamette River	Mouth to Dexter Lake	Temperature-Summer
Mill Creek	Mouth to Headwaters	Temperature-Summer
Willamette River	Santiam River to Calapooia	Temperature-Summer
Willamette River	Calapooia River to Long Tom	Bacteria-Water Contact Recreation
Willamette River	Calapooia R. to Long Tom	Temperature-Summer
Willamette River	Long Tom R. to McKenzie	Temperature-Summer
Willamette River	Santiam River to Calapooia	Bacteria-Water Contact Recreation
Winberry Creek	Mouth to North/South	Temperature-Summer
Siuslaw River	Mouth to headwaters	Temperature-Summer
Coast Fork of Willamette	Mouth to Cottage Grove Res.	Temperature-Summer
Coast Fork of Willamette	Mouth to Cottage Grove Reservoir	Bacteria-Water Contact Recreation
Coast Fork of Willamette	Mouth to Cottage Grove Res.	Bacteria--Water Contact Recreation

Cottage Grove Reservoir	**Reservoir**	**Toxics–Tissue and Water--mercury**
Row River	**Mouth to Dorena Reservoir**	**Temperature - Summer**
Laying Creek	**Mouth to Saltpeter Creek**	**Temperature--Summer**
Coyote Creek	**Mouth Headwaters**	**Dissolved Oxygen--Cool Water Aquatic L.**
Coyote Creek	**Mouth to Headwaters**	**Bacteria--Water Contact Recreation**
Siuslaw River, South Fork	**Mouth to Kelly Creek**	**Biological**
Mohawk River	**Mouth to Headwaters**	**Temperature--Summer**

Municipal watersheds - The following community watersheds are located within the Eugene District:

Table 17 - Community Watersheds in the Eugene District

Watershed Name	System Name	Population Served	Filtered (Y/N)	Acres (BLM)	Acres (Other)	Acres (Total)
McKenzie River	EWEB	84,750	Y	25,910	820,863	846,773
Layng Creek	City of Cottage Grove	8000	Y	107	37,059	37,166
Row River	City of Cottage Grove	8000	Y	37,209	160,503	19,7712
Panther Creek	City of Cottage Grove	8000	Y	0	3,737	3,737
Beaver Creek	London Water Co-op	50	Y	211	524	735
Long Tom River	City of Monroe	485	Y	19,117	232,223	251,340

Updated Stream Information - The District has accumulated updated stream information in the form of stream location surveys conducted in the presale phase. In FY00, GIS hydrography layer updating included all or portions of 20 5th field watersheds. The number of stream miles "found" in this process has not been calculated to date.

Use of Best Management Practices (BMP) -- The District has implemented ground-based yarding and the associated Best Management Practices (designated skid trails on 10% or less of this ground, 25% soil moisture, and subsoiling of the skid trails) on approximately 197 acres. Approximately 1.5 miles of native surface roads and skid trails were subsoiled post-harvest. These actions resulted in compliance with the RMP standard of not exceeding 1 percent productivity/growth loss for the treated acres. Road decommissioning and storm proofing occurred on 3.4 and 1.8 miles of road, respectively. BMPs included design features, rehabilitations, erosion control, and sediment abatement.

Implementation monitoring occurred on 368 harvested acres and 5.2 miles of road actions. The Resource Area constructed about 190 drainage features (check dams and water bars) on a multi-use trail system in the Shotgun Creek area that are designed to reduce sediment input to streams. Drainage features were installed on slopes ranging from 3 to 90 percent. The effectiveness of each type of feature at different skews and gradients will be monitored and evaluated for use in existing and future trail systems.

In the South Valley Resource Area, 5 segments totaling 1.9 miles were decommissioned. This project included the removal of 13 culverts and 8 stream crossings. Design features included reshaping channel banks, native grass seeding, bank revetment, and seasonal work restriction. In another project 3 culverts were replaced with arches to meet the 100-year storm flow. BMPs were applied to timber sales totaling 218 acres of ground yarding and 268 acres of cable yarding. Approximately 6.8 miles of trail was subsoiled as part of the sale design.

In the Coast Range Resource Area, BMPs were applied to 5 timber sales totaling 279 acres of cable yarding and 58 acres of tractor yarding. Roads totaling 8.5 miles were decommissioned. Ripping to reduce compaction was used on a 0.25 acre area associated with a fish habitat improvement project.

Road Related Analysis and Studies -- During FY00, approximately 1400 miles of roads were analyzed during watershed analysis for their ability to generate sediment and their connectivity to the stream channel system. Sediment production rates were compared to a calculated natural background rate. The Washington State Forest Practices Board methodology was utilized as suggested in the guidelines for Federal watershed analysis. The road inventories and subsequent sediment analysis included all public and private roads within the watershed either through a sampling process or through 100 percent inventory. Roughly one half of the acreage and road mileage analyzed was BLM public land, but included private land to gain a watershed wide understanding of impacts relative to natural background levels of sediment for the whole watershed.

The Eugene District RMP directs transportation management plans be developed that meet ACS objectives. Transportation planning entailed a field review of all BLM controlled roads to locate current high fine sediment delivery situations, and to identify which of these could be effectively managed to reduce sediment delivery from the road network.

WILDLIFE HABITAT

District biologists made a variety of presentations on wildlife and conservation themes to local grade school, middle school, and high school students, and to members of the public.

The District continued to lead conservation assistance activities by the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) in the Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve of northeastern Honduras. This reserve is a United Nations-designated Man and the Biosphere Reserve and World Heritage Site, and one of 22 global sites on the List of World Heritage In Danger. Since it began in 1995, the District has led this project, which is funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development and involves five DOI bureaus and the Environmental Protection Agency.

Special Habitats

Wetland and Riparian Habitats - The District completed the Sharps Creek and Mosby Creek Watershed Analyses. Both analyses extensively discussed the conditions of aquatic and riparian habitats and the conditions of the streams and included recommendations for improving and/or restoring the streams and riparian areas. The District evaluated and made recommendations for riparian habitat in the Hills Creek/Little Fall Creek Watershed Analysis. The District evaluated 1,410 miles of stream during the Long Tom watershed analysis for functional condition and management opportunities. The District signed the *Cottage Grove/Big River Watershed Restoration Plan* that included management actions to restore the aquatic ecosystems in the watershed.

Oak Woodlands - The District removed noxious weeds from 100 acres of oak woodland in the West Eugene Wetlands project area.

Nest Sites, Activity Centers, and Rookeries

Snag creation – The District signed the *Cottage Grove/Big River Watershed Restoration Plan* that includes projects to create snags for cavity-nesting birds. The District created 2,640 snags on 880 acres of mid-seral stage forest Riparian Reserves in the Lost Creek Watershed.

Willow flycatcher – The District, working with Avifauna Northwest, completed a two-year study on the use of regenerated forest stands by willow flycatchers.

Great blue heron – The District identified a new great blue heron rookery. This rookery will be added to the GIS database and will receive a 0.25 mile buffer. Seasonal restrictions will be in place to avoid disturbance. This rookery will be monitored annually.

Osprey – The District, in cooperation with volunteers, monitored 20 osprey nest sites and continued to update and improve nesting data for osprey with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. The District developed an osprey database. A volunteer located 27 additional historic osprey nest sites, evaluated the condition of each nest and/or tree, and refined District maps as to the nest trees' locations. He also recorded occupancy by ospreys.

Band-tailed pigeon – The District planned a project to control brush at the Teeter Creek mineral springs to benefit band tailed pigeons.

Elk Habitat – Through the watershed analysis process, the District identified important road closures within the Long Tom Watershed to benefit elk populations. The District also signed the *Cottage Grove/Big River Watershed Restoration Plan* that includes management actions to reduce road impacts to elk in the elk emphasis area.

Late-Successional Reserve Habitat Improvement – The District signed the *Cottage Grove/Big River Watershed Restoration Plan* and began treatments in LSR 222, awarding a contract to treat 133 acres. The treatment consisted of wide spacing and individual tree release in a young stand under 30 years old. The District completed a project started in 1999 to release individual trees in young stands on 1,275 acres; stands treated were in LSR 267 and LSR 222. The District also completed the 148-acre thinning (Sammy Hill) within the LSR. The District formed the LSR 267 Restoration Team and developed a strategy for public involvement in the restoration of the LSR.

FISH HABITAT

The Eugene District continues to implement the Aquatic Conservation Strategy as outlined in the Northwest Forest Plan and the Eugene District RMP and Record of Decision.

Habitat Management Plans – The District continues to implement restoration under the Upper Siuslaw, Whittaker/Esmond, Lake Creek, and draft McKenzie Aquatic Habitat Management Plans.

Cooperative Efforts – Aquatic habitat management plans are closely coordinated with management efforts of other Federal, State, and County agencies and the activities of basin and regional organizations such as watershed councils and the Willamette River Initiative. The District works with other interest groups, and is an active participant in educational programs such as Salmon Watch and the Eugene Wetlands.

Habitat restoration projects are conducted in cooperation with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, watershed councils, and private landowners under the Wyden Amendment authority.

Information Gathering – The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife inventoried 40 miles of aquatic habitat in the District under a contract with BLM. BLM volunteers and personnel inventoried an additional 3.5 miles of aquatic habitat. The District completed spawning counts on 35 miles of stream using volunteers and District personnel. The District operated a smolt trap for three months on Wolf Creek with assistance from ODFW and volunteers. Monitoring and evaluation of management activities and aquatic habitat and riparian vegetation restoration continued on eight streams, primarily using snorkeling, electro fishing, and photo point images.

Restoration Activities – Culvert replacement projects were completed on Jeans, Shotgun, Haight, Bear, Buck, and Saleratus creeks. Additional culvert removal and road decommissioning were completed on Jeans, Edwards, Green, Johnson, and Swing Log creeks. Channel restoration was completed at four sites on the Siuslaw River, Jeans Creek, Big River, and Fish Creek. One channel project was maintained in the Siuslaw River. Several riparian vegetation restoration and conversion sites were completed in conjunction with other restoration activities.

SPECIAL STATUS AQUATIC SPECIES

Oregon Chub – The District participated in development and implementation of the Oregon Chub Recovery Plan.

Bull Trout – The District participated in Level 1 consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on projects in the range of the bull trout. A draft recovery plan was completed and is in review.

Willamette Spring Chinook – The District continues to participate in recovery efforts for the Willamette spring chinook prior to listing. The District participated in Level 1 consultation with the National Marine Fisheries Service for activities that might affect the Willamette spring chinook. Monitoring activities were primarily spawning ground counts and snorkeling.

Willamette Summer Steelhead – The District manages four miles of habitat potentially useable by Willamette summer steelhead. No activities were conducted involving this habitat.

Coastal Coho Salmon – The inventory, habitat restoration, and monitoring activities listed earlier were primarily for coastal coho salmon. The District continues to cooperate with other agencies and organizations in basin-wide management activities in the Siuslaw River. Consultation was completed with the NMFS through the Level 1 Team for activities that may affect coastal coho salmon.

SPECIAL STATUS AND SEIS SPECIAL ATTENTION SPECIES (ANIMALS)

Endangered, Threatened, and Proposed Species

Fender's Blue Butterfly – In cooperation with the Nature Conservancy, and consultant, Dr. Cheryl Schultz, the District continued to monitor Fender's blue butterfly (now a federally-listed threatened listed species) populations in the West Eugene Wetlands, and evaluate techniques to control invasive plants and reestablish native flora.

Canada Lynx – The District, in cooperation with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, evaluated the availability of Canada lynx habitat on District-administered lands. The District verified that Canada lynx were not likely to occur on District-administered lands.

Columbia White-Tailed Deer – This species is not believed to inhabit the District.

American Peregrine Falcon – This species was de-listed in 1999. No actions during 2000.

Northern Spotted Owl – The District continued to support and participate in the NCASI studies. The District contributed vehicles and funding toward the NCASI Adaptive Management of the Northern Spotted Owl study that monitored 30,000 acres of habitat. To assess responses of spotted owls to various forestry and silvicultural practices, District biologists cooperated with NCASI to monitor eight spotted owl sites. The District assisted the validation monitoring done by the Pacific Northwest Research Station (PNW) under the Northwest Forest Plan. Coast Range Resource Area biologists coordinated with PNW to conduct spotted owl surveys for 47 known occupied sites and surrounding areas. The District coordinated monitoring of 8,000 acres of owl habitat with private timber companies and consultants. The South Valley Resource Area, through a contract, surveyed five timber sales (640

acres) for spotted owls and monitored 13 owl sites. BLM industrial forest neighbors monitored an additional 17 owl sites on BLM land. Through an interdisciplinary team process, the District incorporated guidelines of the draft spotted owl recovery plan into one transportation management plan, one recreation management plan, and three timber sales. The District evaluated the current condition of spotted owl habitat in the Late-Successional Reserve and in Matrix-Connectivity land use allocations in the Sharps Creek and Mosby Creek Watershed Analyses. The analyses developed recommendations for management. Also see accomplishments listed under Late-Successional Reserve Habitat Improvement as these will benefit spotted owls.

Marbled Murrelet – The District surveyed 12 proposed project areas (1,380 acres) and monitored 3 known occupied sites (40 acres). As an approved alternative to survey, the District used professional tree climbers on one proposed project site to determine past and present murrelet activity. The District continued to investigate the value of marine radar to detect murrelets; this involved one visit to a demonstration site. The District helped to develop the revised interagency inland survey protocol. With a private landowner and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the District helped develop a habitat conservation plan for 320 acres of private land. Also see accomplishments listed under Late-Successional Reserve Habitat Improvement as these will benefit murrelets.

Bald Eagle – The District and Oregon State University completed a cooperative aerial nesting survey of the McKenzie Resource Area that identified one new nest site (Fall Creek Reservoir), and monitored three known nest sites (Osborn Knob, Warner Lake, and Mt. Pisgah). The District again participated in the interagency mid-winter bald eagle count, surveying Dorena and Cottage Grove Reservoirs, one McKenzie River location, the Warner Lake winter roost, the Coburg Hills Roost Sites, and along 47 miles of the Triangle Lake and Siuslaw River survey routes. Frank Isaac, with funding from the Oregon State Office, monitored the nest sites at both reservoirs during the nesting season. BLM also had a volunteer who checked them periodically. The District also monitored the active nests on Osborn Knob and Jones Swamp.

CANDIDATE AND SENSITIVE SPECIES

Amphibians – The District managed a Challenge Cost Share project that evaluated 2,000 acres of habitat for amphibians in an Adaptive Management Area. Fifty-six stream segments were surveyed and 288 individual amphibian species (Pacific giant salamander, cascade torrent salamander, red-legged frog, tailed frog, and Dunn's salamander) were located.

Northern goshawk – The District surveyed two known nest sites for goshawks: an area of 720 acres.

Bats – The District managed a Challenge Cost Share project with several cooperators including Oregon State University, Weyerhaeuser, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, by funding a 5-year study to identify local bat species and examine bat roost strata availability and use. This study captured 885 individuals of nine species, found 182 bat roosts through telemetry on 110 bats, and continued to evaluate 95,000 acres of habitat this year. The FY00 annual report was received from the cooperator. The District identified 24 concrete bridges within the District with potential for bat box placement. These bridges will continue to be analyzed for box placement.

SURVEY AND MANAGE SPECIES

The District developed mitigation measures for Survey and Manage and Bureau Sensitive species in all applicable project Environmental Assessments.

Conservation planning – District staff helped prepare the draft regional SEIS (for Amendment to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines). The District represented the BLM in an interagency effort to develop a process and format for conservation planning.

Mollusks – District personnel developed and presented a course on the application of S&M mollusk protocols, species identification, and survey techniques to BLM and other biological technicians. Twelve technicians were trained. The District completed protocol surveys on 607 acres for Survey and Manage mollusks. Mollusk sites found included 14 *Megomphix hemphilli*, 3 *Prophysaon coeruleum*, and 3 *Prophysaon dubium.*

Red tree vole – District personnel participated on the regional red tree vole taxa team that developed survey protocols and management recommendations for the species. The District completed protocol surveys for red tree voles (a Survey and Manage species) on 3,535 acres, finding 76 confirmed nest trees (47 active, 29 inactive).

SURVEY AND MANAGE/PROTECTION BUFFER PLANT SPECIES

The Eugene District has implemented management actions directed by the standards and guidelines under the NW Forest Plan/Eugene District RMP for Survey and Manage/Protection Buffer Plant Species through fiscal year 2000. Actions accomplished included implementation of Survey Protocols prior to ground-disturbing activities and application of Management Recommendations for target species of concern. Over 5,037 acres have been surveyed for SEIS Special Attention (SA) Plant Species on the District in FY 2000. The total number of SA plant/fungi sites known to occur on the District are listed in Table 18.

Table 18 - Total Number of SEIS Special Attention Plant Sites by Species Group

Species Group	Protection Buffer	**Survey and Manage Component 1	Survey and Manage Component 2	*Survey and Manage Component 3	*Survey and Manage Component 4
Fungi	**314**	**114**	**2**	**NA**	**NA**
Lichens	**0**	**35**	**0**	**NA**	**NA**
Bryophytes	**114**	**1**	**1**	**NA**	**NA**
Vascular Plant	**2**	**54**	**54**	**NA**	**NA**

**** Some component 1 species are also component 3 species, and were not counted twice**

*** Inventory for these species will be conducted through general and regional surveys.**

SPECIAL STATUS PLANT SPECIES – Survey, monitoring, consultation, and restoration activities were conducted for Special Status (SS) Plant Species. Surveys were made prior to ground disturbing activities for all SS plants on the Eugene District. Species management was consistent with Eugene District RMP direction for SS plant species. Less than 100 acres were surveyed for SS plants during FY 2000. Six SS plants are monitored on an annual basis to determine populations trends. The total number of SS plant sites known to occur on the Eugene District are listed in Table 19.

Informal consultation was initiated on two SS plant species where restoration activities, including woody species removal and nonnative plant species control, are being implemented on Willamette Valley prairie habitat. One formal consultation was initiated for an additional SS plant species.

The Eugene District is also implementing a native species plant program to develop native seed mixes for a variety of restoration projects. Contracts for both collection of native plant species seed and grow-out projects, to increase yields of native seed, were implemented in FY 2000. Over 3,700 pounds of native seed were purchased for use in restoration activities.

Table 19 - Total Number of Special Status Plant Sites By Species Group

Species Group	Federally Listed	Federal Candidate	Bureau Sensitive	Assessment	Tracking
Fungi	0	0	0	0	12
Lichens	0	0	1	0	5
Bryophytes	0	0	0	1	0
Vascular Plants	16	0	65	99	11

SPECIAL AREAS

Research Natural Area/Area of Critical Environmental Concern (RNA/ACEC)

Defensibility monitoring was conducted at target ACEC/RNAs to identify any unauthorized uses and to respond quickly to mitigate potential negative impacts. Some ecological monitoring occurred at sites that contain SS plant species. Assessment of the Proposed Lower Elevation Headwaters of the McKenzie River ACEC occurred in FY 2000 and is currently occurring in conjunction with the Middle McKenzie Adaptive Management Planning process. Exotic plant species removal occurred at selected Special Areas where negative impacts were observed. Installation of long-term ecological monitoring plots was to be implemented within three ACEC/RNA in FY 2000, including Horse Rock Ridge ACEC/RNA, Fox Hollow ACEC/RNA, and Upper Elk Meadows ACEC/RNA. Two additional ACEC/RNA are scheduled for installation of long-term ecological monitoring plots in FY 2001. Habitat restoration projects such as prescribed burning and mowing treatments also were completed at selected sites.

Heceta Sand Dunes ACEC/ONA

The Heceta Sand Dunes ACEC continues to receive unauthorized off-road vehicle use that may be impacting the biological integrity of the ACEC. A detailed Biological Resource Assessment was completed in cooperation with The Nature Conservancy for Heceta Dunes ACEC/ONA in 1999, which outlines specific resource values at this site, that will guide management direction for this area. This assessment supports continuation of protective measures for the ACEC area. In the late fall of 1999 the access and the northern boundary of the ACEC were posted as closed to motor vehicle use; however, the boundary closure postings were placed to allow vehicle passage over a short (1/10th mile) sand track to allow access from Joshua Lane to the adjoining Forest Service Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) "open" area. This posting also included the installation of an explanatory message, map, etc. encouraging OHV visitors to keep to the Forest Service 'Open' area once they had traversed the entry of the BLM 'Closed' area.. This combination of boundary posting and interpretive/guidance signing has been largely successful at reducing OHV intrusions into the ACEC on the Western and Northwestern edges of the ACEC. Shifting dunes have buried the boundary signs in some places, and such points show evidence of light OHV use. The interior and eastern parts of the ACEC continue to receive steady and moderate OHV use due to a combination of inadequate posting and lack of alternative access to the Forest Service open area and beach, especially during the winter months when alternative access routes are flooded.

Motor vehicle use of this area continues to increase, continuing the trend that began when the Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area (ODNRA) to the south of Florence began charging fees to visitors, and enforcing noise restrictions on off-road vehicles using that area. The combined result of user fees and legal restrictions has displaced some former ODNRA users, and some have moved onto the Sutton Creek/Heceta ACEC area. The impact of this OHV user population on the nearby residential area has resulted in numerous complaints to BLM about noise and disorderly conduct by OHV users on the ACEC; however, neighboring residents have reported a reduction in objectionable behavior since the entry signs and boundary markers were installed.

A suitable resolution of the management direction conflict between the Forest Service and BLM in this area is still being explored.

Wild & Scenic Eligible Rivers – All proposed actions in close proximity to eligible or suitable wild and scenic rivers are evaluated for potential affects upon the Outstandingly Remarkable Values (ORV) that caused the river to be eligible for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Three suitable and seven eligible river segments remain in interim protected status pending further study or Congressional or Secretarial action. There have been no management actions adversely affecting the status of the ORVs for these rivers.

Table 20 - Wild And Scenic Rivers Status

RIVER SEGMENT NAME	STATUS/CLASS	ORV
Siuslaw River - Segment B	Suitable/Recreational	Fish, Wildlife
Siuslaw River - Segment C	Suitable/Recreational	Recreation, Wildlife
McKenzie River - Segment A	Suitable/Recreational	Fish, Recreation, Scenery
Fall Creek	Eligible/Recreational	Fish
Nelson Creek	Eligible/Recreational	Fish
Willamette River	Eligible	State Greenway
Lake Creek - Segment B	Eligible/Recreational	Recreation, Fish
McKenzie River - Segment B	Eligible/Recreational	Fish, Recreation, Wildlife, Scenery
North Fork Gate Creek	Eligible/Recreational	Fish
South Fork Gate Creek	Eligible/Recreational	Fish

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Cultural resource inventories were conducted on 100 acres of BLM administered lands in the Eugene District during FY2001. No archaeological sites were discovered as a result of the inventories. No cultural/historic sites in the Eugene District were nominated to the National Register of Historic Places during FY2001.

VISUAL RESOURCES

Mitigation measures intended to reduce visual contrasts of management actions include leaving 12-18 trees per acre in Visual Resource Management (VRM) Class III areas and performing an action specific visual contrast analysis for management actions within VRM Class II areas, such as the McKenzie River Special Recreation Management Area and the view sheds of proposed recreation sites. There are no VRM Class I areas designated on the Eugene District. Most of the District's forested lands fall within VRM Class IV, which allows substantial visual contrasts to be created through management actions.

RURAL INTERFACE AREAS

When operating in Rural Interface Areas, the Eugene District has considered the interests of adjacent and nearby landowners in a number of ways including:

1. providing protective no-harvest buffers adjacent to private land to avoid potential damage to structure from windthrow in the residual stand after harvest;

2. leaving 12-18 trees per acre after harvest;

3. protecting private water rights for beneficial uses;

4. using dust abatement measures;

5. contacting all adjacent landowners prior to or during the project initiation process; and

6. providing field trips for adjacent landowners when concerns are identified.

Such activities occur on designated Rural Interface Areas as well as other lands adjacent to private lands where concerns have been voiced.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC

The Eugene District provides employment opportunities for local companies, contractors, and individuals in the implementation of the RMP and NFP. Timber sales, silvicultural treatment projects such as thinning and planting trees, repair of storm damaged roads, the collection of ferns, mushrooms, and firewood, and the recreational use of public lands all provide work opportunities.

As has been mentioned previously, the Eugene District in coordination with other Federal, State, and local governments participates in the NFP Jobs-in-the-Woods/Watershed Restoration programs. Eugene BLM awarded new Jobs-in-the-Woods contracts valued at $726,000 during FY 2000 in two primary areas of emphasis:

Aquatic Conservation Strategy Projects ($639,000)
- Replacement of old culverts and decommissioning unneeded roads
- Placement of logs and boulders within streams to improve fish habitat
- Management of vegetation to improve riparian habitat

Upland Vegetation Management Projects ($87,000)
- Creation of snags for wildlife habitat
- Inventory and control of noxious weeds.
- Native species seed collection and grow out to produce a source of seed for restoration projects
- Density management to promote stand characteristics that enhance wildlife habitat

Project identification was based on opportunities described in watershed analyses. Managers selected the highest priority projects for contracting, based on restoration objectives and availability of staff to prepare and manage the contracts. Project planning had to start in many cases a full 2 years prior to award in order to ensure that all clearances, NEPA compliance, designs, and contract preparation steps were completed.

Competition for Jobs-in-the-Woods contracts is limited to bidders located in Pacific Northwest counties affected by Federal timber supply policies.

Table 21 - RMP - Summary of Socio-Economic Activities and Allocations

PROGRAM ELEMENT	$000 By Fiscal Year				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
District budget	12,939	14,327	14,498	15,300	19,300
Timber sale collections, O&C lands	16,493	16,373	8,866	11,710	5,840
Timber sale collections, CBWR lands	-0-	-0-	-0-	0	0
Timber sale collections, PD lands	636	-0-	-0-	0	324
Payments to Lane County (O&C/CWBR)	11,153	10,729	10,306	9,882	9,460
Payments to Lane County (PILT)	208	133	148	127	144
Value of forest development contracts	890	1,023	970	738	727
Value of timber sales, oral auctions (# sales)	$12,628 (13)	$13,923 (14)	$11,065 (15)	$2,326 (4)	$1,653 (4)
Value of negotiated sales, (# sales)	$158 (8)	$132 (14)	$12 (3)	$10 (3)	$46 (7)
Jobs-in-the -Woods funds in contracts	1,190	1,212	1,865	858	726
Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Funds - Timber	-0-	-0-	335	711	635
Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Funds - Received	-0-	-0-	396	619	239
Recreation Fee Demonstration Project receipts	-0-	1	32	34	45
Challenge Cost Share project contributions (non-federal $) and value-in-kind or volunteer efforts	241	295	124	269	407
Value of land sales	-0-	1	-0-	-0-	-0-

Acronyms in table: O&C are Oregon and California Railroad lands; CWBR are Coos Bay Wagon Road lands; PD are Public Domain lands; PILT are Payments In Lieu of Taxes

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

To comply with Executive Order 12898 of February 11, 1994, *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations*, the Bureau of Land Management, Eugene District, will ensure that the public, including minority communities and low income communities, have adequate access to public information relating to human health or environmental planning, regulations, and enforcement as required by law.

The District will provide opportunities for effective community participation in the NEPA process, including identifying potential effects and mitigation measures in consultation with affected low income and minority communities and improving the accessability of public meetings,

crucial documents, and notices.

The District will analyze the environmental effects, including human health, economic and social effects of Federal actions, including effects on minority populations, low income populations, and Indian tribes, when such analysis is required by NEPA.

Mitigation measures identified as part of future EA, Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI), EIS, or ROD will, whenever feasible, address significant and adverse environmental effects of proposed Federal actions on minority populations, low income populations, and Native American Indians.

RECREATION

The Eugene District's Recreation Management Program includes an ongoing set of base operations as well as a number of activities that respond to changing land management needs and public demand. The base program includes:

- operation and maintenance of 3 campgrounds at Whittaker, Clay, and Sharps creeks;
- group-use and day-use facilities at Shotgun Creek Park and Clay Creek Recreation Site;
- the 14-mile Row River Trail (Rails-to-Trails facility along Dorena Lake);
- boat landings on the McKenzie River at Silver Creek and Rennie; and a
- boat landing on the Siuslaw River at Whittaker Creek.

The District manages use of hundreds of dispersed use or undeveloped sites that provide opportunities for a wide variety of user defined recreational activities including motorcycle and horseback riding, hang gliding, shooting, fishing, water-play, camping, sightseeing, etc.

The District also manages a National Recreational Trail at Whittaker Ridge, an interpretive trail at the Tyrrell Seed Orchard, a developed hiking trail at Clay Creek, and Watchable Wildlife sites at the West Eugene Wetlands, Whittaker Creek, Silver Creek, and Lake Creek Falls. Nonmotorized boating and warm water fishing opportunities are provided at Hult Reservoir.

In addition to the base program, the District provides commercial and competitive event permits for bicycle races and tours, off-road motorcycle races, equestrian events, and more.

In FY 1998 the District established all its revenue generating recreation service activities (campgrounds, group use facilities, Special Recreation Permits) as Pilot Fee Demonstration Projects under the authority of the 1995 appropriations bill as amended by the FY 1998 appropriations act. Year one under the pilot fee demonstration program, public acceptance and cooperation resulted in a 30 percent increase in recreation revenues over the previous year. During FY 2000, parking fees were added to assist with operations at Shotgun Park. Revenues continued to increase, however, at a less dramatic pace.

Watchable Wildlife – The District refurbished the McKenzie River Watchable Wildlife platform in 1998 and installed a vault toilet and information/bulletin board; upgraded a wildlife photography blind in the West Eugene Wetlands; and constructed over 800 feet of trail. Biologists from the District addressed approximately 400 students (elementary school through University level) regarding wildlife and the roles of biologists in their management; made a presentation on Wildlife Tree Enhancement;

and produced and published an updated Eugene Wetland Self-guided Tour booklet and a color brochure about the project.

Table 22 - Recreation Program Statistics

ITEM	FY 1995-1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
Public Land Visitors	1,603,530/2,078,000	2,140,340	2,204,500	894,948	1,245,482
Campsites Operated	61	61	61	61	61
Miles of Maintained Trail	23	23	23	23	23
Special Recreation permits	5/8	8	7	10	6
Recreation Permit Revenues	$27,428 / $25,595	$24,159	$31,938	$41,978	$44,523

VOLUNTEERS – The contribution of volunteers to the District overall and to the recreation program specifically is substantial. Recreation program volunteers typically fall into one of three types - campground hosts, Row River Trail Adopt-a-Trail program participants, and project-specific volunteers (such as those who helped build segments of the Clay Creek Trail and McGowan Creek cleanup participants, etc.).

Table 23 - VOLUNTEERS

ITEMS	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
Number of Volunteers	219	221	266	277	290
Volunteer Hours	23,000	31,000	36,000	35,100	32,720
Value contributed	$276,000	$363,000	$422,000	$400,000	400,000
Rec. Volunteers	113	91	110	174	146
Rec Volunteer Hours	6,200	5,700	7,100	12,700	9,820
Rec. Value contributed	$48,000	$51,000	$55,000	$75,000	65,000
Special One-time Recreation Volunteer Projects	Tyrrell Forest Succession Trail; ETRA OHV trails survey; COPS cleanup; RRT	Tyrrell Forest Succession Trail; Clay Creek Trail	Wetlands Interpretive Boardwalk; OET horse trail evaluation	National Public Lands Day trail; Clay Creek Tables; McGowan Creek Trail.	Wetlands Trail in Stewart woods; Bridge Construction on Clay Creek Trail.

Fee Demonstration Sites - In FY 1998 the Eugene District designated all Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMA) and dispersed use areas Fee Demonstration Areas. This designation was accomplished with the cooperation and support of the Association of O&C Counties. The result is that all revenues generated through the District's recreation program are kept on the District and will be used for the recreation program and facility operations, enhancements, maintenance, and fee collection

activities. The following table shows the results of the FY 1998 through FY 2000 Fee Demonstration program operations.

Table 24 - Fee Demonstration Program

Fee Demonstration Area	FY 1998 Fees Collected	FY 1999 Fees Collected	FY 2000 Fees Collected	Fee Demo Permit Site Name
Eugene General - OR05	$ 419	$1,280	$1,220	Special Recreation Permits
Shotgun SRMA	$10,230	$17,430	$19,297	Group Shelters
Siuslaw River SRMA	$ 9,997	$11,733	$19,288	Whittaker Creek Campground
Siuslaw River SRMA*	$1,011	$1,256	0	Special Recreation Permits
Siuslaw River SRMA*	$ 639	$710	0	Clay Creek Picnic Shelters
Row River SRMA	$2,451	$2,782	$2,482	Sharps Creek Campground
Siuslaw River SRMA*	$6,999	$6,037		Clay Creek Campground
Mohawk Area	NA	$416	$2,236	Mohawk Area

*Note: For FY 2000 it is included in Total Siuslaw River SRMA

OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE MANAGEMENT (OHV)

Trail inventories, condition surveys, and sediment control mitigation are underway in the Mohawk Recreation Management Plan area. Two OHV bridges were installed for live stream crossings, and numerous water diversion structures were placed in existing trails to reduce soil erosion.

The Off-Highway Vehicle damage mitigation conducted at Horserock Ridge ACEC/RNA (fence and sign installation) appears to remain effective at halting OHV use of that sensitive area.

The rock barriers placed at Hult Reservoir to discourage motorized vehicle damage to wetlands and camping areas along the west and south sides of the reservoir continue to be effective in halting additional vehicle damage to these fragile sites.

Unauthorized Off-Highway Vehicle use of the Heceta Dune area, which is designated “Closed” to off-highway vehicles, continued throughout FY 2000; however, new signs describing the resource values, need to avoid motor vehicle use, and map showing alternative OHV use opportunities were posted at the entrance to the Heceta area and have proven effective in reducing unauthorized off-road vehicle use.

Off-Highway Vehicle Areas – There is no formally dedicated Off-Highway Vehicle use area on the Eugene District. The Low-Pass area and the Shotgun-Mohawk areas are popular with Off-Highway Vehicle enthusiasts. Both areas receive heavy use and are crossed by a proliferation of informally established trails. Most of these trails follow disused timber haul roads and overgrown railroad grades, with short connector trails between the more stable roadbed segments. A few trails have literally been newly created across previously unroaded lands. Most of the trails cross or use private lands adjoining BLM lands.

Mohawk RAMP implementation got underway in FY 1999, and new portal signs were installed for Shotgun and McGowan Creek roads in FY 2000.

DEVELOPED RECREATION SITES

The Eugene District operates 9 developed recreations sites that include 61 family camping units in campgrounds at Whittaker Creek, Clay Creek, and Sharps Creek; 4 group picnic shelters at Clay Creek (2) and Shotgun Creek Park (2); picnic area at Shotgun Park; swimming beaches at Clay Creek and Shotgun Park; a multi-modal (hiking, bicycling, equestrian) surfaced trail at Dorena Lake (Row River Trail); and paved boat landings at Whittaker Creek, Silver Creek, and Rennie Landing. Interpretive signing, a paved boat ramp, and a toilet were installed at the Silver Creek landing. The Row River Trail became operational in FY 1997 with asphalt paving of its entire length and development of primitive trail heads. The Mosby Creek Trailhead was built in FY 1999. The new parking lot at the Lower Lake Creek site at Lake Creek Falls was contracted in FY 1999 and construction was completed in FY 2000.

DEVELOPED TRAILS

There are several trails on the District. The ***Old Growth Ridge National Recreation Trail*** runs from the Whittaker Creek Campground to a ridge bearing a number of big trees. Plans are being considered for building additional trail to create a return loop for visitors.

The ***Clay Creek Trail*** at Clay Creek Recreation Site was completed in FY 1996 and improvements, including construction of a pedestrian bridge, were completed in FY 2000.

At Shotgun Creek Park there are nearly 5 miles of hiking trail.

The ***Row River Trail*** has received a number of improvements including trailside parking areas and access fencing in FY 1996, paving and installation of 3 toilets in FY 1997, rest areas at scenic points in FY 1998, and major Trailhead construction at Mosby Creek in FY 1999.

A system of OHV trails in the Mohawk area that had been created by 4-wheel drive and off-road motorcycle enthusiasts in the past are being inventoried and planning has been initiated for rehabilitation of environmentally sensitive portions of several trails. A Transportation Management Plan for the area was completed in FY 2000.

SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREAS (SRMA)

The Eugene District has 7 Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMAs), 6 of which were designated in the ROD. Eventually all of these areas will be covered by Recreation Area Management Plans (RAMPs).

EXTENSIVE RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA (ERMA)

The remainder of the public lands within the Eugene District fall under the category of Extensive Recreation Management Area (ERMA). Generally, this is public land that is usually available for dispersed recreation use; however, there are no developed facilities, and no special management attention is directed toward such areas. An exception to this rule is the Mohawk area, which lies within

the ERMA and, because of high public use and recreation management needs, receives more intensive recreation management than is typical of an ERMA. The following table shows the status of the recreation management areas.

Table 25 - Special Recreation Management Areas

SRMA NAME	SIZE in Acres (Approx)	STATUS OF RAMP
Siuslaw River SRMA	9,529	None/not planned
Lower Lake Creek	2,090	Completed FY 1998
Upper Lake Creek	10,515	Initiated FY 1996
Row River	11,257	Completed FY 1995
McKenzie River	2,178	On hold since FY 1995
Shotgun Park	277	Not planned
Gilkey Creek	375	Not planned
Eugene Extensive Recreation Management Area	281,000	Mohawk plan completed FY 1998. Remainder not planned.

Back Country Byways - In the RMP a total of 9 routes were identified as having potential for designation as Back Country Byways. To date none of these routes has been designated.

TIMBER RESOURCES

Introduction - Timber Sales in accordance with the Eugene RMP began in Fiscal Year 1995. During FY 2000 the volume offered by the Eugene District was reduced below the Probable Sale Quantity (PSQ) as a result of limited ability to implement the surveys required by a settlement agreement reached in a lawsuit before Judge Dwyer alleging that the BLM had not implemented the survey and manage surveys as required by the Forest Plan.

Sale Methods - The Eugene timber sale program is composed of a number of different elements. The **first** and primary element is the advertised sale program. These are sales that are advertised and competitively bid at auctions held typically on the 4th Thursday of the month. Most of the District timber volume is sold in this manner.

Second, timber is sold by negotiated sale to permit construction of roads across BLM lands in accordance with District Right-of-Way agreements and permits.

Third, some miscellaneous volume is sold to small operators where a competitive sale is not feasible due to size, location, or other factors. Included are small amounts of trees sold to facilitate safe logging operations on adjacent private lands, and trees endangering dwellings or roads.

Fourth, volume is sold as a modification to existing sales, such as corridor volume in commercial thinning to permit logging operations to occur in a safe and economical manner.

Volume Accounting - Volume sold under the above 4 sale methods is divided into 2 types. The first type is what is known as PSQ (probable sale quantity) or chargeable volume and is the volume that has been computed to be the sustainable level that those lands can produce under the standards and guides within the RMP.

The second type of volume is termed Non-PSQ volume. This volume is produced incidentally from lands reserved from planned harvest under the Northwest Forest Plan and the RMP. Examples of this type of volume might be sales designed to adjust stand densities in LSRs to accelerate development of late-successional forest, or such projects as Riparian Reserve treatments.

HARVEST METHODS - A number of harvest methods are employed in the Eugene District. These consist of regeneration harvest, commercial thinning, density management, selective, clear cut, and salvage. Definitions of each of these types of harvest are shown in the Glossary.

The tables shown on the following pages are summarized at a District level. A more complete analysis of the volumes harvested and a comparison of these actual harvests with the computer projections of the decade's harvest will be completed as part of the 3rd year evaluation that is expected to be completed in the summer of 2000.

The quantity of timber offered for sale in FY 2000 was 11.0 million board feet (MMBF). This was considerably below the Eugene District Potential Sale Quantity of 36 MMBF. This reduced level of offerings was mainly due to a limited ability to survey for the fall fungi group of the survey and manage species. All timber sales offered in FY 2000 had to have surveys completed and protection for any locations of these species in accordance with Management Recommendations.

Table 26 - Harvest Volume (mmbf) Offered FY 95-00

Land Use Allocation	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
GFMA	15.6	23.9	26.6	23.6	6.9	8.0
Connectivity	2.2	5.3	10.9	8.6	0.4	1.7
AMA	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0	0
Total PSQ Volume	17.9	29.3	37.6	32.2	7.3	9.7
Riparian Reserve Vol.	0.2	0	0.1	3.8	0.5	1.1
Hardwood Volume	0.1	0	0.3	0.3	0	0
LSR Volume	0	0.7	0.3	2.7	0.1	0.1
Total Volume	18.2	30.0	38.3	39.0	7.9	11.0
FY Target Volume	19	30	36	36	36	36

Note: Does not include Special Forest Product sales of saw timber rounded to nearest .1 MMBF

Table 27 - Regeneration Harvest Volume

Land Use Allocation	FY 1995 (MMBF)	FY 1996 (MMBF)	FY 1997 (MMBF)	FY 1998 (MMBF)	FY1999 (MMBF)	FY 2000 (MMBF)
GFMA	14.8	23.4	22.0	10.0	4.0	1.4
Conn	0.4	3.6	4.9	5.8	0	.2
AMA	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0
Riparian Reserve	0	0	0	.3	0	0
LSR	0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0	0.1

Note: Regeneration Volume includes Right-of-way volume. These volumes do not include hardwood volume. All volumes are rounded to nearest .1 MMBF

Table 28 - Thinning and Density Management Harvest Volume (MMBF)

Land Use Allocation	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 19 99	FY 2000
GFMA	0.7	0.5	4.7	15.2	2.8	6.6
Conn	1.8	1.5	6.0	1.2	0.4	1.6
AMA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Riparian Reserves	.2	0	.1	3.4	0.5	1.0
LSR	0	.5	.2	2.7	0.1	0
TOTALS	2.7	2.5	11.0	22.5	3.8	9.2

Note: This table contains both commercial thinning and density management thinning in connectivity and reserved land use categories. Thinning volumes include selective harvest volume since the vast majority of such volume is generated as a result of yarding corridors needed to harvest thinning units. Does not include Special Forest Products.

Table 29 - Regeneration Acres

Land Use Allocation	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 19 99	FY 2000
GFMA	400	703	737	285	105	44
Conn	12	110	150	218	0	6
AMA	1	0	1	0	0	0
Riparian Reserve	0	0	0	10	1	1
LSR	1	7	10	6	0	2
TOTALS	414	820	898	519	106	53

Acres shown include right-of-way acres.

Table 30 - Thinning And Density Management Acres

Land Use Allocation	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
GFMA	88	21	245	1011	166	475
Conn	199	146	285	75	0	102
AMA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Riparian Reserves	0	0	4	214	41	79
LSR	0	58	0	188	33	0
TOTALS	287	225	534	1488	240	656

Table 31 - FY 2000 Timber Sales

SALE NAME	RESOURCE AREA	VOLUME (MBF)	VOLUME (CCF)	MONTH SOLD
Long Lost Sue	McKenzie	3376	5878	Sept
Dorena Lake	South Valley	1012	1856	Sept
Alton Hill	South Valley	645	1160	Sept
Be Happy	Coast Range	5208	9389	Sept
TOTALS		10,241	18,283	

Note: Only advertised sales are shown. No modifications, negotiated sales, or other miscellaneous volume is included. Volume shown is total sale volume.

SILVICULTURE

A variety of silviculture systems were implemented in FY 2000. Silviculture treatments are designed to meet a wide range of management objectives. These objectives vary according to the land use allocation. Silviculture treatments are selected to meet the ecological requirements of the communities of plants and animals and the physical characteristics of the site. The selection of the silvicultural treatment also depends on the current condition of the forest stand.

There are six general types of silviculture treatments - regeneration harvest with partial retention, site preparation following harvest, reforestation, management of young stands, commercial thinning in mid-aged stands, and management of overstory trees, snags, and large woody debris.

Table 1 includes a summary of renewable resource management actions, directions, and accomplishments. It includes a summary of several silvicultural treatments (animal damage control, pre-commercial thinning, brush field/hardwood conversion, planting, fertilization, pruning). **Table 32** compares the Eugene District decadal commitment to actual accomplished acres. **Table 33** summarizes Eugene yearly silvicultural accomplishments from 1996 to 2000.

Table 32 - Summary of Silviculture Treatments and Decadal Commitment

Silviculture Practices	Average Annual Acres (1996-2000)	Annual Commitment From RMP (Acres)	Revised Projections for Annual Commitment (Acres)
Site Preparation prescribed fire	56	1070	80
Site Preparation - other	522	350	350
Vegetation Control	1937	340	1100
Animal Damage Control	580	600	500
Pre Commercial Thinning	3563	590	1990
Brushfield/Hardwood Conversion	0	50	50
Planting/regular stock	521	0	180
Planting - genetically improved stock	287	680	540
Fertilization	484	1670	1670
Pruning	202	630	630

Table 33 - 1996 to 2000 Summary of Silvicultural Accomplishments

TREATMENTS	TYPE	UNITS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Total
Planting	Initial	acres	468	497	1071	305	740	3081
	Replant	acres	0	241	71	466	182	960
Site Preparation	Burning	acres	40	216	0	25	0	281
	Manual	acres	106	30	113	84	91	424
	Mechanical	acres	572	295	496	300	524	2187
Seedling Protection	Tubing	acres	10	88	0	0	0	98
	Shading	acres	17	0	0	17	0	34
	Netting	acres	395	645	1035	122	571	2768
Vegetation	Maintenance	acres	1155	1259	594	1004	524	4536
	Release	acres	1477	1964	356	133	1219	5149
Precommercial Thinning	Manual	acres	4494	3768	5139	2500	1915	17816
Pruning	Manual	acres	0	0	153	0	856	1009
Fertilization	Broadcast	acres	0	0	0	2418	0	2418
TOTALS			8734	9003	9028	7374	6622	

FY 2000 -- 329 acres (44%) of the 740 acres of initial planting were with genetically improved stock, and 64 acres (35%) of the replanting was with genetically improved stock. The FY 2000 silviculture projects were accomplished with contracts totaling approximately $634,260.

SPECIAL FOREST PRODUCTS (SFP)

The Eugene District sold a wide variety of products under the Special Forest Products (SFP) program in FY 1998, 1999, and 2000. Interest in SFP has remained relatively steady over the past several years. Floral and greenery sales have increased, due in part to an increase in the number of independent, subsistence-level harvesters; mushroom sales showed a decline due to unfavorable weather conditions. Firewood permits have exhibited a more steady trend due to the limited supply of harvest units and minimal alternative sources. The following tables provide an opportunity to note fluctuations from year to year and observe harvest trends.

Table 34 - RMP - Summary of Special Forest Product Actions and Accomplishments

TYPE OF PRODUCT	Unit of Measure	Fiscal Year 1996 * Units/Contracts/Value	Fiscal Year 1997 Units/Contracts/Value	Fiscal Year 1998 Units/Contracts/Value	Fiscal Year 1999 Units/Contracts/Value	Fiscal Year 2000 Units/Contracts/Value
Boughs, coniferous	Pounds	1,050/3/20.60	400/3/4.75	700/3/16	600/2/6.00	20,511/12/1,010.6
Burls and miscellaneous	Pounds	0	20/1/3	1,020/2/103	0	0
Christmas trees	Number	109/109/545	65/65/325	127/127/635.00	88/88/440	88/88/440
Edibles and medicinals	Pounds	1,835/8/90.75	540/1/26.20	5,900/10/291	675/6/54	1,220/4/109.73
Feed & Forage	Tons	0	0	0	0	0
Floral & greenery	Pounds	27,955/84/1,952.85	45,560/170/3,160	142,000/329/10,348	103,070/247/7,193.80	219,585/306/15,407.24
Moss/bryophytes	Pounds	16,978/31/530.45	10,326/25/341.70	22,829/56/693	13,600/26/408	3,700/6/111
Mushrooms/fungi	Pounds	5,240/68/1,303.75	9,900/117/3,677	14,955/209/3,734.75	12,353/164/3,173.96	7,476/99/1,930.65
Ornamentals	Bushels	0	0	0	0	1,050/2/15
Seed and seed cones	Number	0.3/1/18.75	10/1/5	0	0	3/1/11
Transplants	Number	220/7/42	590/21/118.60	305/14/46.80	1,139/18/154.30	592/14/67.85
Wood products/ firewood **	Cubic feet	88,893/135/2,367	110,887.8/150/3,307.59	61,205/109/2,112.60	28,528.8/211/3,961.00	23,608/174/3,792.50
TOTALS		142,280.3/446/6,871.15	178,298.8/554/10,968.84	249,041/859/17,980	160,054/762/15,391	277,832/706/22,895

* Value is in dollars per year received.

** To avoid double counting, line does not include products converted into and sold as either board or cubic feet and reported elsewhere.

TABLE 35 - Cumulative Summary Report of Negotiated Cash Sales
Eugene District - FY 2000

PRODUCT	QUANTITY	UNIT OF MEASURE	NUMBER OF CONTRACT $	VALUE RECEIVED $	MAINTENANCE FEES ($) COLLECTED
Boughs - Coniferous	20,511	Pounds	12	1,010.65	2.00
Burls & Miscellaneous	0	Pounds	0	0.00	0.00
Christmas Trees	88	Number	0	440.00	0.00
Edibles & Medicinals	1,220	Pounds	4	109.73	7.00
Feed & Forage	0	Tons	0	0.00	0.00
Floral & Greenery	219,585	Pounds	306	15,407.24	1,535.00
Mosses - Bryophytes	3,700	Pounds	6	111.00	13.00
Mushrooms - Fungi	7,476	Pounds	99	1,930.65	189.00
Ornamentals	1,050	Number	2	15.00	2.00
Seed & Seed Cones	3	Bushels	1	11.00	1.00
Transplants	592	Number	14	67.85	8.00
Wood Products - (firewood)	22,456	Cubic Feet	150	3,792.50	252.00
Wood Products - (poles/misc.)	1,151	Cubic Feet	24	302.50	27.00
Wood Products - (not SFP) Saw timber	7,170	Cubic Feet	11	9,418	120.27
Current Totals -- SFP ONLY	277,832		706	$22,895.62	$2,009.00
Current Totals - All Products	285,002		717	$32,616.22	$2,156.27

To help sustain ability of SFP, Eugene District has not allowed any harvesting within Riparian Reserves, and no harvesting of mosses in Late-Successional Reserves pending the completion of a District-wide Environmental Assessment on the Special Forest Products Program.

A research project was implemented by Oregon State University to study the recovery rates and sustainability of moss harvest. Results from this research will aid in the management of this resource.

NOXIOUS WEEDS

The noxious weed program on the Eugene District has a prevention plan based on the encroachment of new noxious weeds, and restricts and/or decreases noxious weed infestations on BLM administered land using an integrated best management approach. The District integrated pest management program includes chemical, mechanical, manual, and biological methods. All methods are used in accordance with BLM's *1985 Northwest Area Noxious Weed Control Program Impact Statement*, 1987 Supplement, and respective Record of Decision. The Eugene District has an ongoing survey program for species identification and cooperates with the Oregon Department of Agriculture in reporting new infestations and obtaining new information on weeds and new biocontrols.

Table 36 - Integrated Noxious Weed Management

Treatment	Species	FY96 Acres	FY97 Acres	FY98 Acres	FY99 Acres	FY00 Acres
Manual	Scotch broom	20	8	128	77	80
	Meadow knapweed	18	18	11	12	12
Biological	Scotch broom	0	0	60	100	100
	Meadow knapweed	0	0	5	5	5
Chemical	Scotch broom	0	0	0	0	0
	Meadow knapweed	0	0	0	0	0

FIRE/FUELS MANAGEMENT

FY 2000 Site preparation, prescribed fire: 391 treated acres.

Table 37 - Fire and Fuels Management

Total Treatment Acres - FY 1996-2000						
Treatment Type	**FY 1996**	**FY 1997**	**FY 1998**	**FY 1999**	**FY 2000**	**Total**
No Treatment	**0**	**16**	**777**	**78***	**0**	**871****
Mechanical	**0**	**152**	**454**	**300**	**378**	**1284**
Manual	**0**	**0**	**82**	**84**	**13**	**179**
Broadcast burning	**0**	**0**	**0**	**25**	**0**	**25**

***** Includes 49 acres of commercial thinning.
** Includes 584 acres of commercial thinning.

FY 2000 On-District Fires: 15 fires for a total of 6 acres.

Table 38 - Fire Management

Eugene District Fires 1996-2000						
General cause	**FY 1996**	**FY 1997**	**FY 1998**	**FY 1999**	**FY 2000**	**Total**
Lightning	2	0	2	1	0	5
Human caused	4	3	4	11	15	22

Eugene District personnel and resources were dispatched to a total of 114 fires during the 2000 fire season.

ACCESS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY

New legal access has been acquired through amendment of existing reciprocal right-of-way agreements. Activity for FY 2000 is displayed in the table below.

Table 39 - Reciprocal Right-of-Way Agreements

	FY96	**FY97**	**FY98**	**FY99**	**FY00**
EASEMENTS					
New Easements Acquired	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**0**
Releases & Terminations	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4**
RECIPROCAL AGREEMENTS					
New Agreements Completed	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Amendments	**5**	**6**	**2**	**3**	**8**
Assignments	**11**	**0**	**6**	**1**	**8**
Releases & Terminations	**1**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**4**

Rights-of-Way – Applications for rights-of-way across BLM administered lands have been received and processed under the RMP/ROD at a relatively low but consistent rate. New authorizations were predominantly for use of existing roads for log hauling and for legal ingress and egress to private land, but also included one existing water line. There were three renewals or authorizations of existing communication sites. There were no requests for new hydroelectric or surface water developments. Case activity for the fiscal year is displayed in the following table:

Table 40 - Rights-of-Way Agreements and O&C Road Permits

	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00
Rights-of-Way					
New Cases Processed	**3**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**8**
Amendments	**1**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**1**
Assignments	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**6**
Relinquishments & Terminations	**3**	**5**	**1**	**4**	**11**
O&C Road Permits					
Permits Processed or Extended	**18**	**14**	**8**	**9**	**10**
Amendments	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Assignments	**2**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**2**
Relinquishments & Terminations	**13**	**30**	**12**	**10**	**22**

Transportation/Roads - The Western Oregon Transportation Management Plan (OTMP) was completed in 1996. One of the stated objectives of the plan is to comply with ACS objectives. As part of the watershed analysis process, road inventories and identified drainage features that may pose a risk to aquatic or other resource values are discussed and documented.

The activities that are identified in watershed analyses as a recommendation include:

- surfacing dirt roads
- replacing deteriorated culverts
- replacing log fill culverts
- replacing undersized culverts in perennial streams to meet 100-year flood event.

Other efforts were made to reduce overall road miles by closure or elimination of roads (decommission or full decommission). The terms to describe the two types of decommissioned roads are:

Decommission - Road segments closed to vehicles on a long-term basis, but may be used again in the future. The road is left in an "erosion resistant" condition by establishing cross drains and removing fills in stream channels and potentially unstable fill area. The road is closed with a tank trap or equivalent.

Full Decommission - Roads determined through an interdisciplinary process to have no future need would be subsoiled, seeded, mulched, and planted to reestablish vegetation. Natural hydrologic flow would be restored.

Table 41 - Roads (Decommissioned)

	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
Decommissioned (miles)	0	3.59	4.46	0	9.87
Fully Decommissioned (miles)	4.02	7.05	1.83	5.12	9.79

***Note: Break-down by Resource Area for FY 2000**
1. McKenzie Resource Area = 5.44 miles of Full Decommissioning
   1.86 miles of Decommissioning
2. South Valley Resource Area = 4.35 miles of Full Decommissioning
3. Coast Range Resource Area = 8.01 miles of Decommissioning

To protect the remaining high quality habitats, existing system and non-system roads within Key Watersheds should be reduced through decommissioning or a reduction in road mileage. The intent is to have no net increase in the amount of roads in Key Watersheds. The following table lists the Key Watersheds in the Eugene District and road mileage in them before the NFP and in 1999.

Table 42 - Road Status in Key Watersheds

KEY WATERSHED	FY 94 MILES OF ROAD	FY 98 MILES OF ROAD	FY 99 MILES OF ROAD	NET GAIN/DECREASE
Bear Marten	81.3	82.3	82.3	* +1.0
Upper Smith River	7.4	7.4	7.4	0
Steamboat Creek	0.5	0.5	0.5	0
North Fork Smith River	0.6	0.6	0.6	0
Total Miles	89.8	90.8	90.8	* +1.0

Note: The 1.0 mile increase in road mileage in this key watershed was the result of a pre-Forest Plan timber sale that was sold and unawarded in November 1991. This sale, Martin Power, was later awarded unmodified from its original design in October 1995 under the authority of the Rescissions Act. Road construction and timber harvest occurred in 1996. Eugene District does not have any land in the Upper Lobster Creek Watershed.

Road Maintenance – Heavy wet snow in January 2000 kept the Eugene Road Maintenance Crew busy cleaning up blocked roads all the way through February 2000. The Federal Highway Administration inspected and accepted 9 ERFO projects in FY 2000 from storms in early 99. However, all funding for these projects never materialized. Road Maintenance did complete 5 of these projects in FY 99 as emergency repairs and 1 more in FY 2000. Road maintenance crews were busy through the spring to Fall work season completing special projects, keeping up with active hauls, while still maintaining some sort of general maintenance program in FY 2000. General maintenance work has increased due to backlog as well as continuing decline in crew size. In FY 2000 the road crews accomplished the following projects:

Table 43 - General Road Maintenance Accomplishments

Total Roads Maintained	708 miles
Grade Road Surface	172 miles
Clean Drainage (ditches)	457 miles
Cut Brush	483 miles
Clear Right/Way debris	21,661 cubic yards; includes one ERFO repair
Culverts cleaned	1,855 each
Crushed patch rock	9,857 cubic yards hauled
Pit Run rock hauled	534 cubic yards
Hot Mix patch material	1,049 tons
Broom Asphalt surface	166 miles
Roads Snow Plowed	0 miles

ENERGY AND MINERALS

There were no plans of operations submitted for FY 96, 97, 98, 99, and 00 and no mining notices received. Mining claim compliance inspections numbered **10** for FY 96, **30** for FY 97, **15** for FY 98, **5** for FY 99, and **10** for FY 2000. Mineral permit sales numbered **17** for FY 2000.

LAND TENURE ADJUSTMENTS

There were no land sale transactions completed during FY00. One land exchange transaction was completed. See Table 45 for statistics on the land tenure changes and land use authorization/realty trespass case activities during the period. The table does not include data for lands purchased with Land and Water Conservation Fund money for the West Eugene Wetlands Project (WEW) because the WEW is managed under the West Eugene Wetlands Plan rather than the Eugene RMP.

There were no title transfers under the *Color-of-Title Act* or the *Recreation and Public Purposes Act*. There were also no land transfers to or from other public agencies (see Table 17 of the RMP/ROD). The recommended transfers between BLM and the U.S. Forest Service would require legislation from Congress.

No Temporary Use Permits (TUP) were issued in FY00.

Table 44 - Land Tenure, Temporary Use Permits, and Trespass Cases

LAND SALES	FY96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY00
Sale Transactions Completed	0	1	0	0	0
Acres Sold	0	0.37	0	0	0
LAND PURCHASES/DONATIONS					
Transactions Completed	0	0	0	3	0
Acres Acquired	0	0	0	2	0
LAND EXCHANGES					
Exchange Transactions Completed	2	2	2	0	1
Acres Transferred	200	0	0	0	300
Acres Acquired	174	359	0	0	330
TEMPORARY USE PERMITS					
Cases Processed	5	3	2	3	0
Leases/Easements					
Cases Processed	0	0	0	1	1
REALTY TRESPASS					
Cases Processed	4	5	2	1	0

Table 45 - Land Exchange Land Status and LUA Changes

O&C In	O&C Out	PD In	PD Out	GFMA In	GFMA Out	LSR In	LSR Out	AMA In	AMA Out
250	222	80	78	0	40	330	260	0	0

No Net Loss Policy - Section 3 of Public Law 105-321 established a policy of "No Net Loss" of O&C and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) lands in western Oregon. The Act requires that, when selling, purchasing, and exchanging land, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) may neither 1) reduce the total acres of O&C and CBWR lands nor 2) reduce the number of acres of O&C, CBWR, and Public Domain land that are available for timber harvest below what existed on October 30, 1998. The Act requires BLM to ensure that the acres have not been reduced on a 10-year basis.

Table 46 lists the land status and available timber harvest acreage changes resulting from land sales, purchases (including donations), and exchanges completed between October 30, 1998 and September 20, 2000.

Table 46 - NO NET LOSS REPORT

TYPE OF ACTION (sale, purchase, exchange)	Name/Serial Number	ACQUIRED ACRES					DISPOSED ACRES				
		Land Status		Available for Timber Harvest			Land Status		Available for Timber Harvest		
		O&C	CBWR	O&C	CBWR	PD	O&C	CBWR	O&C	CBWR	PD
Purchase	OR 49776	0	0	0	0	0					
Purchase	OR 54350	0	0	0	0	0					
Purchase	OR 54424	0	0	0	0	0					

Withdrawals - Table 18 and Appendix L of the RMP/ROD contain 34 recommendations for making new withdrawals from the public land laws and the mining laws, for revoking existing withdrawals, and for modifying existing withdrawals. None of these actions were completed in FY 1999. Implementation of the recommendations has been delayed due to realty work load priorities, but is expected to be accomplished gradually over a number of years as work loads permit.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

There were seven emergency response incidents where the emergency response contractor was utilized to investigate/remove abandoned hazardous wastes from the public lands with a cost of $10,163. Approximately 30 incidents of illegal dumping of household garbage and similar solid wastes were investigated that contained no hazardous wastes. Four Hazardous Materials Contingency Plans to be used at District Facilities were signed by the District Manager. Six environmental site assessments were completed to determine the likelihood of the presence of hazardous substances or petroleum products on lands to be acquired by the United States prior to the acquisition of the land.

CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

Consultation and coordination with all levels of government have been ongoing and are a standard practice in the Eugene District. On the Federal level, the District consults with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service on matters relating to Federally listed threatened or endangered species. The District coordinates its activities with the U.S. Forest Service on matters pertaining to the Central Cascades AMA and also through development of interagency watershed analyses. State level consultation and coordination occurs with the State Historic Preservation Office for Section 106 compliance, and with Oregon Department of Forestry, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, and Oregon Division of State Lands (primarily for Coastal Zone consistency determinations). On a local level, the District consults with Native American tribal organizations, Lane County, and Lane Council of Governments.

RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

The Cooperative Forest Ecosystem Research project (CFER) is a program initiated in June 1995. Cooperators in this program are the Bureau of Land Management, Forest and Rangeland Ecosystem Science Center (FRESC) of the United States Geological Survey, the College of Forestry at Oregon State University (OSU), and the OSU College of Agricultural Sciences. The intent of this program is to facilitate ecosystem management in the Pacific Northwest with an emphasis on meeting BLM priority research information needs in western Oregon. CFER research will address short-term information needs within the context of conducting integrative, long-term ecological research.

Response to a National assessment of BLM research information needs in 1996 established the foundation and initial general direction of the CFER program. In the assessment BLM identified the highest priority need as research information to support the implementation of the Northwest Forest Plan with 3 specific subcategories of interest: (1) determining how biodiversity of young forest stands compares/contrasts in managed and natural conditions, (2) ecology and management of riparian zones, and (3) assessing habitat needs and protection for survey and manage and other special interest species.

A research problem analysis completed in 1997 helped focus and direct this research program and started the initiation of new projects as well as, where possible, the integration of existing research into the CFER program. On-going research in FY 2001 will continue and expand upon existing topics and will include (1) biotic response to changes in stand structure, (2) production and function of large wood in the riparian zone, and (3) effects of landscape pattern and composition on species.

RESEARCH - The following research project is currently underway on the Eugene District:

Density Management Study - The BLM, Oregon State University, the U.S. Geological Survey's Biological Resources Division, and the U.S. Forest Service Pacific Northwest Research Station have developed the Density Management Study to research various aspects of the *Record of Decision for Amendments to Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Planning Documents Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl.* Objectives of the Density Management Study include determining how to manage relatively young (30 to 70 yrs.) forest stands to accelerate the development of late-successional forest structure characteristics; research on the response of lichens, bryophytes, and amphibians to density management treatments; and monitoring the effects of density management in riparian areas on micro-climate and riparian-associated species. The Density Management Study is currently being implemented on 3 sites in the Eugene District: Bottomline, Perkins Creek, and Ten High.

> The **Bottomline** project area is located in Section 1, Township 21 South, Range 5 West, in the South Valley Resource Area of the Eugene District (EA-OR-090-94-28). The project area is in the Connectivity/Diversity Block portion of the Matrix land use allocation. The timber to implement the density management thinning treatments at Bottomline was sold, and harvesting has been completed. Research and monitoring are on-going at this time.

The **Perkins Creek** project area is located in Section 27, Township 21 South, Range 2 West, in the South Valley Resource Area (EA-OR090-98-9). The project area is in the Connectivity/Diversity Block portion of the Matrix land use allocation. The Perkins Creek project area is one of 7 "re-thinning" sites in the Density Management Study. These 7 sites were selected from among managed stands that were commercially thinned, have abundant advanced conifer regeneration (i.e., young trees growing in the understory), and have reasonable road access. The timber to implement the density management thinning treatments at Perkins Creek has been sold, and harvesting is complete.

The **Ten High** project area is located in Sections 10 and 15, Township 15 South, Range 7 West, in the Coast Range Resource Area (EA-090-98-11). The project area is in the General Forest Management Area of the Matrix land use allocation.

More detailed descriptions of the Density Management Study are provided in the research study plans that are contained in the project analysis files for the Bottomline, Perkins Creek, and Ten High timber sales.

Other Research

- Adaptive management monitoring of northern spotted owls in young forest stands;
- Influence of landscape characteristics on abundance and habitat use of bats;
- Long-term fertilizer studies on growth and development of Douglas-fir; and
- Response of amphibians to landscape and stand conditions.

EDUCATION - The Eugene District encourages the use of the Forest Succession Trail at the Travis Tyrrell Seed Orchard as a outstanding opportunity for environmental education. The interpretive trail allows visitors to learn about forest succession, experience forest dynamics, become familiar with tree and plant species native to the area, and understand natural cycles and how they benefit all species.

The Eugene District is an active partner with Oregon Trout and Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife in the award-winning Salmon Watch program. The program helps facilitate and coordinate community service projects, teacher training, curriculum, and on-site field trips for middle and high school students. Over 500 local students participate annually in the program, which includes visits to BLM sites at Whittaker Creek and/or Fish Creek Watchable Wildlife Viewing areas.

The District's Environmental Education program utilizes numerous employees to participate in 10-15 activities each year. The activities include: hosting field trips for schools or Scout Troops, providing presentations at service clubs or in the classroom, and facilitating the popular Kidstart Project, which places student art in the District office. Approximately 500-1000 students and 100-200 adults participate in these types of activities each year.

INFORMATION RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

GIS Section in the APS - The BLM in Western Oregon made a substantial investment in the building of a Geographic Information Systems (GIS) as it developed the Resource Management Plans (RMPs). This information system has allowed the BLM to organize and standardize basic resource data across the Western Oregon Districts. The GIS has now become a day-to-day tool in resource management that allows BLM to display and analyze complex resource issues in a fast and efficient manner. BLM is

now actively updating and enhancing resource data as conditions change and additional field information is gathered. The GIS plays a fundamental role in ecosystem management that allows BLM to track constantly changing conditions, analyze complex resource relationships, and take an organized approach for managing data.

CADASTRAL SURVEY

1. The Cadastral Survey Crew completed 5 surveying projects with a total of 19 miles of resurvey. Ten (10) brass cap monuments were established and a total of 12 miles of Federal boundaries were marked. These surveys were completed for the purposes of Forestry or Lands and Realty.

2. Geographic Positions Systems (GPS) technology was provided in support of the following work groups: Botany and Biology for mapping Wildlife and Botany sites, and assisting the Roads Inventory and Sediment Project. A GPS training sessions was conducted by a Land Surveyor for approximately 10 District employees. GPS coordinates were obtained in the field at 30 section corners requested for GIS purposes.

3. The Geographic Coordinate Data Base (GCDB) project completed 7 townships. Each township was abstracted for survey data and adjusted for final coordinates to serve as the Public Land Survey layer for GIS.

Other accomplishments by Cadastral Survey included resolving Water Rights issues, providing technical support for the Land Line Inventory for GIS, and administering the land surveying contract for the survey of land acquisitions for the West Eugene Wetlands program. Also, approximately 30 inquiries for surveying information from private land surveyors and local landowners were answered.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

The Eugene District has two full-time Law Enforcement Rangers, the District Ranger and the Coast Range Resource Area Ranger. The Eugene District had a Law Enforcement Agreement(LEA) with the Lane County Sheriff's Office for a deputy to work halftime on the public lands. The District works cooperatively with other agencies such as the Oregon State Police, Eugene City Police Department, Federal Protective Service, U.S. Forest Service, FBI, INET (Interagency Narcotics Enforcement Team), and the Douglas, Lane, and Linn County Sheriff's Offices who provide law enforcement services to BLM. The District receives investigative assistance and support from BLM Special Agents who work in the State Office.

Law enforcement efforts on the District focus on patrol, investigating criminal activities, and physical security to provide for employee and public safety and to protect natural resources and property. Incidents and violations have involved timber theft, wildlife poaching, marijuana cultivation, methamphetamine labs, trash dumping, recreation, illegal occupancy, abandoned vehicles, timber protests, specials forest products, and fisheries.

Law enforcement efforts have included educating the public in the field and classroom, issuing verbal and written warnings and citations and making arrests. Law enforcement works closely with and coordinates their activities with BLM employees in all disciplines.

Law enforcement handled about 247 incidents in FY97, 290 incidents in FY98, 346 incidents in FY99, and 196 incidents in FY 2000. Law enforcement activity is expected to increase as the population of Lane County continues to grow.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT (NEPA)

Analysis & Documentation

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) is the broadest environmental law in the Nation. NEPA applies to all Federal agencies and most of the activities they manage, regulate, or fund that may affect the quality of the human environment. Whenever a management action is proposed on the BLM administered lands in the Eugene District, BLM is required to conduct an interdisciplinary review of the environmental effects of the proposal. The agency is also required to provide the public with an opportunity to be involved in the planning and decision making process. The review of the environmental effects of a proposed action can occur in any assessments or environmental impact statements.

Categorical Exclusions – It has been determined that some types of proposed activities do not individually or cumulatively have significant environmental effects and may be exempt from requirements to prepare an environmental analysis. These actions are called Categorical Exclusions (CX) and are covered specifically by Department of the Interior and BLM Guidelines.

Environmental Assessments (EA) are prepared to assess the effects of actions that are not exempt from NEPA, are not categorically excluded, and are not covered by an existing environmental document. An EA is prepared to determine if a proposed action or alternative will significantly affect the quality of the human environment (significance is defined in 40 CFR 1508.27). If the impacts are determined to be insignificant, a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) is prepared that briefly states the reasons the proposed action and/or alternatives will not have a significant effect on the human environment. Once the FONSI has been prepared, the resource manager considers the environmental, social, and economic impacts that would result if the proposed action or an alternative were implemented, and makes a decision as to whether or not to allow the action to take place. If impacts are determined to be significant, the project could be dropped or an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) could be prepared.

How the Public Can Be Involved – Resource management in the BLM Eugene District and other government agencies is process oriented. To influence a final decision on a project or activity, the public must be a part of the process, and the sooner the better. The public can provide views and concerns as the proposed action and alternatives are being developed. They can also comment on the FONSI for EAs or the Record of Decision for an EIS during the formal comment periods. This information and the time frame for individual projects are published in the Eugene District's *Planning & Environmental Analysis* and is included on the Internet at www.edo.or.blm.gov .

As BLM begins to distribute and collect environmental information about projects being considered, Scoping Notices are sent to a mailing list of interested citizens and adjacent landowners, and are on-line for all to see and respond. Comments may be sent to the BLM Eugene District by e-mail at or090mb@or.blm.gov. BLM will keep the public informed by displaying the EA (with maps and

appendices) and the FONSI for public comment. After considering the comments, BLM will display the final decision on the project. Paper copies of these documents are available by mail upon request with your mailing address to BLM - Eugene District Office, P. O. Box 10226 (2890 Chad Drive, 97408-7336), Eugene, Oregon 97440-2226.

Table 47 - EAs Per Category for FY 1996 thru 2000

Timber Sales	47
Recreation	10
Restoration	29
Roads including flood repairs	22
Fertilization	2
EAs Protested	16
EAs Appealed	9

MONITORING

Eugene District Implementation Monitoring is based on a process developed by the Eugene District Ecosystem CORE Team, a group of senior resource specialists. The original basis was Appendix D of the ROD/RMP, but questions from the interagency monitoring effort were also incorporated or used to clarify issues of concern. The District monitoring team consists of the District Ecosystem CORE Team members. The monitoring team assembles all the projects completed for each fiscal year. All projects that had a Categorical Exclusion (CE) or Environmental Assessment (EA) were included in the pool to be sampled. The CE or EA were considered the "action" that varied in size from small localized projects to silvicultural contracts spanning the entire District. A monitoring question package derived from Appendix D of the Eugene RMP was prepared for the District.

Five categories were established to stratify projects into similar types for sampling to ensure that a variety of project types were included, and that some of all types of projects were monitored. The categories were (1) timber sales, (2) silvicultural projects, (3) roads and construction, (4) habitat restoration, and (5) other. A 20 percent random sample was selected from each category. Projects sampled for fiscal years 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, and 2001 are shown in the following table.

It should be noted that the District Core Team completed field verification of implementation monitoring results for three timber sales, that are not part of the formal monitoring procedure. The field verification for the three timber sales (Upper Wolf, Tucker 2, and Alma Over) was completed on November 27, 2000 and found no discrepancies or deviations.

Table 48 - Sampled Projects, Fiscal Years 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000 - Eugene District

	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00
Timber Sales	–Petzold Road –Battle East –River Grub –Bear Alder –Woody Hayes –Camas Connection –Wendling	–Hazard Trees –McKenzie Blowdown Trees –Gowdyville Density Mgmt. –Tucker Creek 2 –Upper Wolf	–Torched Mill –Alma Over Density Mgmt. –Goodpasture	–Pataha	–Dorena Lake
Silvicultural Projects	–Tree Planting –McKenzie RA* –Manual Release, CE #96-09	–South Valley PCT –Coast Range PCT	–South Valley Manual Maintenance & PCT	–McKenzie PCT	–McKenzie Pruning –Coast Range PCT
Roads and Construction	–High Road Restoration –ERFO Road Repair –Blagen Road –McGowan Creek Rd. Restoration –County Line Rd. Decommission.	–Eagle Rest/High Road Repair –Horn Butte Road –Owl Creek Road Repair –Hale Road Use Permit	–Road No. 22-3-18 Storm Damage Repair –WEYCO Culvert Replacement –Silver Creek CXT Installation	–Millers Head R/W	–Hancock Road Const. –Kline Creek Bridge Repair –Swing Log Creek Road Decom.
Habitat Restoration	–Whittaker Creek Aquatic Habitat Improvement Project	–McKenzie Snag Creation –Native Seeding in the AMA	–McKenzie Snag Creation	–Snag Creation	–Fish Creek Riparian Conversion (CR) – Siuslaw Cascades (SV) – Noxious Weed Removal (SV) –McKenzie Oak Brush Restoration (McK)
Other	–Lake Creek Fish Ladder Repair –Silver Creek Boat Landing –McKenzie RA Blowdown –Danger Trees, McKenzie RA –U of W Seismic Site	–South Valley Roadside Blowdown –Lower Lake Creek Falls Parking Lot Restoration	–Nelson Ridge Quarry Permit		–Slope Stabilization (SV)

The Eugene District is separated into 3 Resource Areas - Coast Range, McKenzie, and South Valley. The Resource Area staffs prepared answers to the monitoring questions for the individual actions based on a review of the files and NEPA documentation. A monitoring team consisting of members of the District Ecosystem Core Team reviewed individual project monitoring packages.

Each year, some projects selected for monitoring have not been completed. For the purposes of monitoring, "completed" is defined as all ground disturbing work done for projects other than timber sales. For timber sales, "completed" is defined as yarding of the timber has been completed. Site preparation is not included but may be reexamined if deemed necessary at the time it is completed.

Only completed projects were monitored. If a project was not completed at the time it was selected for monitoring, it was carried over to the next monitoring period or when it was completed. The table below shows those carryover projects that are yet to be completed. The table does not show those projects that were originally carried over to another fiscal year, but for which the monitoring has now been completed. **Appendix C** has the results of the FY 2000 Project Level monitoring, while **Appendix B** has the results of the FY 2000 Program Level monitoring that are completed by the staff specialists on the Eugene District.

Table 49 - Carryover Projects, Fiscal Years 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000

	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY1999	FY2000
Timber Sales		–Gowdyville Density Mgmt. –Tucker Creek 2 –Upper Wolf	–Torched Mill –Alma Over Density Mgmt. –Goodpasture	–Alma Over	–Alma Over
Silvicultural Projects	None	None	None		None
Roads and Construction	None	None	None	– ODF R/W – Clay creek footbridge	–Clay Creek Footbridge
Habitat Restoration	–Whittaker Creek Aquatic Habitat Restoration	None	None		None
Other	None	None	None		None

Province Level Implementation Monitoring

Two separate teams, one to monitor the Willamette Province and one to monitor the Coast Range Province, were selected to complete the second year Province level implementation monitoring. There were Federal agency representatives and community members on the team. The teams addressed 114 revised and improved questions on randomly selected timber sales (greater than 1 million board feet), roads associated with those timber sales, and a pilot effort to monitor landscape scale activities. Specific results can be seen in the report titled, "Results of the FY 2000 Implementation Monitoring Program", which should be available from REO later this year, or individual reports may be reviewed at the Eugene District office.

Effectiveness Monitoring

Effectiveness monitoring is a longer range program than implementation monitoring, and time must pass to measure many of the factors of concern. Forest Plan effectiveness monitoring will be done at the regional or province scale. Effectiveness monitoring of the Eugene RMP will incorporate these regional and province findings and may also conduct specific effectiveness monitoring as well. The overall strategy, logic, and design of the effectiveness monitoring program for the Northwest Forest Plan was discussed in the general technical report number PNW-GTR-437, January 1999. This report provides the scientific basis for the effectiveness monitoring program and discusses specific modules for monitoring priority resources. These modules and priority resources are (1) late-

successional and old growth forest, (2) northern spotted owl, (3) marbled murrelet, and (4) aquatic-riparian ecosystems. Effectiveness monitoring modules for the first three priority resources have been published and the aquatic-riparian module is scheduled to be finalized later this year.

Modules for monitoring other Forest Plan priority species and topic areas such as (1) survey and manage species, (2) socioeconomic, and (3) tribal issues will be developed in the future.

GLOSSARY

Adaptive Management Areas – Landscape units designated for development and testing of technical and social approaches to achieving desired ecological, economic, and other social objectives.

Allowable Sale Quantity (ASO) – The gross amount of timber volume, including salvage, that may be sold annually from a specified area over a stated period of time in accordance with the management plan. Formerly referred to as "allowable cut."

Anadromous Fish – Fish that are born and reared in freshwater, move to the ocean to grow and mature, and return to freshwater to reproduce. Salmon, steelhead, and shad are examples.

Archaeological Site – A geographic locale that contains the material remains of prehistoric and/or historic human activity.

Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) – An area of BLM administered lands where special management attention is needed to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources, or other natural systems or processes; or to protect life and provide safety from natural hazards.

Best Management Practices (BMP) – Methods, measures, or practices designed to prevent or reduce water pollution. Not limited to structural and nonstructural controls and procedures for operations and maintenance. Usually, BMPs are applied as a system of practices rather than a single practice.

Biological Diversity – The variety of life and its processes, including a complexity of species, communities, gene pools, and ecological function.

Candidate Species – Those plants and animals included in Federal Register "Notices of Review" that are being considered by the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) for listing as threatened or endangered. There are 2 categories that are of primary concern to BLM. These are:

> **Category 1.** Taxa for which the FWS has substantial information on hand to support proposing the species for listing as threatened or endangered. Listing proposals are either being prepared or have been delayed by higher priority listing work.
>
> **Category 2.** Taxa for which the FWS has information to indicate that listing is possibly appropriate. Additional information is being collected.

Cavity Nesters – Wildlife species, most frequently birds, that require cavities (holes) in trees for nesting and reproduction.

Commercial Thinning – The removal of merchantable trees from an even-aged stand to encourage growth of the remaining trees.

Cubic Foot – A unit of solid wood, one foot square and one foot thick.

Cumulative Effect – The impact that results from identified actions when they are added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of who undertakes such other actions. Cumulative effects can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.

Density Management – Cutting of trees for the primary purpose of widening their spacing so that growth of remaining trees can be accelerated. Density management harvest can also be used to improve forest health, to open the forest canopy, or to accelerate the attainment of old growth characteristics, if maintenance or restoration of biological diversity is the objective.

District Designated Reserves (DDR) – Areas designated for the protection of specific resources, flora and fauna, and other values. These areas are not included in other land use allocations nor in the calculation of the PSQ.

Eligible River – A river or river segment found, through interdisciplinary team and, in some cases interagency review, to meet Wild and Scenic River Act criteria of being free flowing and possessing one or more Outstandingly Remarkable Values.

Endangered Species – Any species defined through the Endangered Species Act as being in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range and published in the Federal Register.

Environmental Assessment (EA) – A systematic analysis of site-specific BLM activities used to determine whether such activities have a significant effect on the quality of the human environment; and whether a formal Environmental Impact Statement is required; and to aid an agency's compliance with NEPA when no EIS is necessary.

General Forest Management Area (GFMA) – Forest land managed on a regeneration harvest cycle of 60-110 years. A biological legacy of 6 to 8 green trees per acre would be retained to assure forest health. Commercial thinning would be applied where practicable and where research indicates there would be gains in timber production.

Hazardous Materials – Anything that poses a substantive present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of, or otherwise managed.

Land Use Allocations – Allocations that define allowable uses/activities, restricted uses/activities, and prohibited uses/activities. They may be expressed in terms of area such as acres or miles, etc. Each allocation is associated with a specific management objective.

Late-Successional Forests – Forest seral stages that include mature and old growth age classes.

Matrix Lands – Federal land outside of Reserves and Special Management Areas that will be available for timber harvest at varying levels.

Noxious Plant/Weed – A plant specified by law as being especially undesirable, troublesome, and difficult to control.

O&C Lands – Public lands granted to the Oregon and California Railroad Company, and subsequently revested to the United States, that are managed by the Bureau of Land Management under the authority of the O&C Lands Act.

Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) – Any motorized track or wheeled vehicle designed for cross-country travel over natural terrain. The term "Off Highway Vehicle" will be used in place of the term "Off Road Vehicle" to comply with the purposes of Executive Orders 11644 and 11989. The definition for both terms is the same.

> **Open:** Designated areas and trails where Off Highway Vehicles may be operated subject to operating regulations and vehicle standards set forth in BLM Manuals 8341 and 8343.
>
> **Limited:** Designated areas and trails where Off Highway Vehicles are subject to restrictions limiting the number or types of vehicles, date, and time of use; limited to existing or designated roads and trails.
>
> **Closed:** Areas and trails where the use of Off Highway Vehicles is permanently or temporarily prohibited. Emergency use is allowed.

Outstanding Natural Area (ONA) – An area that contains unusual natural characteristics and is managed primarily for educational and recreational purposes.

Outstandingly Remarkable Values (ORV) – Values among those listed in Section 1(b) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act: "scenic, recreational, geological, fish and wildlife, historical, cultural, or other similar values . . . ." Other similar values that may be considered include ecological, biological or botanical, paleontological, hydrological, scientific, or research.

Precommmercial Thinning – The practice of removing some of the trees less than merchantable size from a stand so that remaining trees will grow faster.

Prescribed Fire – A fire burning under specified conditions that will accomplish certain planned objectives.

Probable Sale Quantity (PSQ) – Probable Sale Quantity estimates the allowable harvest levels for the various alternatives that could be maintained without decline over the long-term if the schedule of harvests and regeneration were followed. "Allowable" was changed to "probable" to reflect uncertainty in the calculations for some alternatives. Probable Sale Quantity (PSQ) is otherwise comparable to Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ). However, Probable Sale Quantity does not reflect a commitment to a specific cut level. Probable Sale Quantity includes only scheduled or regulated yields and does not include "other wood" or volume of cull and other products that are not normally part of Allowable Sale Quantity calculations.

Regeneration Harvest – Timber harvest conducted with the partial objective of opening a forest stand to the point where favored tree species will be reestablished.

Regional Ecosystem Office (REO) – The main function of this office is to provide staff work and support to the Regional Interagency Executive Committee (RIEC) so the standards and guidelines in the forest management plan can be successfully implemented.

Regional Interagency Executive Committee (RIEC) – This group serves as the senior regional entity to assure the prompt, coordinated, and successful implementation of the forest management plan standards and guidelines at the regional level.

Research Natural Area (RNA) – An area that contains natural resource values of scientific interest and is managed primarily for research and educational purposes.

Resource Management Plan (RMP) – A land use plan prepared by the BLM under current regulations in accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act.

Right-of-Way – A permit or an easement that authorizes the use of public lands for specified purposes, such as pipelines, roads, telephone lines, electric lines, reservoirs, and the lands covered by such an easement or permit.

Rural Interface Areas – Areas where BLM administered lands are adjacent to or intermingled with privately owned lands zoned for 1 to 20-acre lots or that already have residential development.

Seral Stages – The series of relatively transitory plant communities that develop during ecological succession from bare ground to the climax stage. There are five stages:

> **Early Seral Stage –** The period from disturbance to crown closure of conifer stands usually occurring from 0-15 years. Grass, herbs, or brush are plentiful.
>
> **Mid Seral Stage –** The period in the life of a forest stand from crown closure to ages 15-40. Due to stand density, brush, grass, or herbs rapidly decrease in the stand. Hiding cover may be present.
>
> **Late Seral Stage –** The period in the life of a forest stand from first merchantability to culmination of Mean Annual Increment. This is under a regime including commercial thinning, or to 100 years of age, depending on wildlife habitat needs. During this period, stand diversity is minimal, except that conifer mortality rates will be fairly rapid. Hiding and thermal cover may be present. Forage is minimal.
>
> **Mature Seral Stage –** The period in the life of a forest stand from Culmination of Mean Annual Increment to an old growth stage or to 200 years. This is a time of gradually increasing stand diversity. Hiding cover, thermal cover, and some forage may be present.

Old Growth – This stage constitutes the potential plant community capable of existing on a site given the frequency of natural disturbance events. For forest communities, this stage exists from approximately age 200 until when stand replacement occurs and secondary succession begins again. Depending on fire frequency and intensity, old growth forests may have different structures, species composition, and age distributions. In forests with longer periods between natural disturbance, the forest structure will be more even-aged at late mature or early old growth stages.

Short-Term – The period of time during which the RMP will be implemented; assumed to be 10 years.

Silvicultural Prescription – A professional plan for controlling the establishment, composition, constitution, and growth of forests.

Site Preparation – Any action taken in conjunction with a reforestation effort (natural or artificial) to create an environment that is favorable for survival of suitable trees during the first growing season. This environment can be created by altering ground cover, soil, or microsite conditions, using biological, mechanical, or manual clearing, prescribed burns, herbicides or a combination of methods.

Visual Resource Management (VRM) – The inventory and planning actions to identify visual values and establish objectives for managing those values, and the management actions to achieve visual management objectives.

Wild and Scenic River System – A National system of rivers or river segments that have been designated by Congress and the President as part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (Public Law 90-542, 1968). Each designated river is classified as one of the following:

> **Wild River –** A river or section of a river free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted. Designated wild as part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.
>
> **Scenic River –** A river or section of a river free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and undeveloped but accessible in places by roads. Designated scenic as part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.
>
> **Recreational River –** A river or section of a river readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along its shorelines, and that may have undergone some impoundment of diversion in the past. Designated recreational as part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Acronyms/Abbreviations

ACEC	Area of Critical Environmental Concern
ACS	Aquatic Conservation Strategy
APS	Annual Program Summary
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CBWR	Coos Bay Wagon Road
C/DB	Connectivity/Diversity Blocks
CERTs	Community Economic Revitalization Teams
CT	Commercial Thinning
CX	Categorical Exclusions
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWD	Coarse woody debris
CX	Categorical Exclusions
DM	Density Management
EA	Environmental Analysis
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ERFO	Emergency Relief Federally Owned
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESU	Evolutionarily Significant Unit
FEIS	Final Environmental Impact Statement
FH	Final Harvest
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impacts
FY	Fiscal Year
GFMA	General Forest Management Area
GIS	Geographic Information System
IDT	Interdisciplinary Teams
LSR	Late-Successional Reserve
LUA	Land Use Allocation
MMBF	Million board feet
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NFP	Northwest Forest Plan
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
OCEAN	Oregon Coastal Environment Awareness Network
O&C	Oregon and California Revested Lands
ODFW	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
ONA	Outstanding Natural Area
PACs	Province Advisory Councils
PL	Public Law
POC	Port-Orford Cedar
PSQ	Probable Sale Quantity
REO	Regional Ecosystem Office
RIEC	Regional Interagency Executive Committee
RMP	Resource Management Plan
RMP/ROD	The *Eugene District Resource Management Plan* and *Record of Decision*
ROD	Record of Decision
RR	Riparian Reserve
R/W	Right-of-Way
SEIS	Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement
S&G	Standards and Guidelines
S&M	Survey and Manage
TMO	Timber Management Objective(s)
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

APPENDIX A

SUMMARY OF PLAN MAINTENANCE ACTIONS SINCE 1995

The Eugene District's Resource Management Plan Record of Decision was approved in May 1995. Since that time, Eugene has begun implementation of the plan across the entire spectrum of resources and land use allocations. As the plan is implemented it sometimes becomes necessary to make minor changes, refinements, or clarifications of the plan. Potential minor changes, refinements, or clarifications in the plan may take the form of maintenance actions. Maintenance actions respond to minor data changes and incorporation of activity plans. This maintenance is limited to further refining or documenting a previously approved decision incorporated in the plan. Plan maintenance will not result in expansion of the scope of resource uses or restriction or change the terms, conditions, and decisions of the approved Resource Management Plan. Maintenance actions are not considered a plan amendment and do not require the formal public involvement and interagency coordination process undertaken for plan amendments.

Important plan maintenance will be documented in the Eugene District Annual Program Summary. Examples of possible plan maintenance issues that would involve clarification may include the level of accuracy of measurements needed to establish Riparian Reserve widths, measurement of coarse woody debris, etc. Much of this type of clarification or refinement involves issues that have been examined by the Regional Ecosystem Office (REO) and contained in subsequent instruction memos from the BLM Oregon State Office. Depending on the issue, not all plan maintenance will necessarily be reviewed and coordinated with the Regional Ecosystem Office or Provincial Advisory Committee. Plan maintenance is also described in the Eugene District Resource Management Plan Record of Decision, page 109.

Summary of Plan Maintenance
June 1995 thru September 2000

1996

Oregon State Office Guidance

1. Memo directing changes in surveys for arthropods 11/8/96 - BLM IB-OR-97-045
2. Memo implementing REO memo on management of lynx 6/28/96 - BLM IM-OR-96-97
3. Memo on protocols for S&M amphibians 3/19/96 - BLM IB-OR-96-006
4. Memo on dwarf mistletoe 8/15/96 - BLM IB-OR-95-443
5. Memo on plan maintenance 7/5/96 - OR IB-OR-96-294
6. Memo on implementing CWD S&G 11/19/96 - BLM IB-OR-96-064

Clarification Originating at the Eugene BLM District - The guidance shown below is in a draft or interim stage. These interim drafts have not been formally approved and completed as plan maintenance.

1. Snag recruitment in the Matrix (in progress)
2. Hardwood retention in harvest areas
3. Maximum harvest area size

4. Management of riparian features when they do not clearly meet the definitions of Riparian Reserves as stated in the ROD
5. Reserves surrounding wetlands of less than 1 acre
6. Yarding corridors through Riparian Reserves
7. Criteria to be applied in determination of regeneration or intermediate harvest
8. Silvicultural treatments to enhance Connectivity Blocks

1997

The Eugene District continually works on maintenance of the Eugene District Resource Management Plan. The following refinements and clarifications to the Resource Management Plan have been completed.

- Area control rotation of connectivity blocks - dated 6/23/97 - Permits greater flexibility in amounts of harvest from connectivity blocks to better achieve objectives of connectivity blocks.

- Clarification of purpose of connectivity/diversity blocks in the South Valley Resource Area dated 7/18/97.

- Perpendicular yarding across stream channels dated 9/2/97 allows yarding angles to streams to be between 45 and 90 degrees.

MEMORANDUM REFERENCE	SUBJECT SUMMARY OR DESCRIPTION
REO Memorandum dated 4/7/95	• Clarifies access for key watersheds, how to meet S&G for no net increases in roads where third parties have access rights.
REO Memorandum dated	• Memo exempting certain Silvicultural activities from LSR assessment requirements. Interagency Memorandum dated 7/5/95
BLM IM OR-95-123	• Memo clarifying when watershed analysis is and is not required for minor activities in Riparian Reserves.
REO Memorandum dated 7/24/95	• Memo changing status of dwarf mistletoe in Table C-3 of the ROD.
REO Memorandum dated 12/15/95	• Memo clarifying adaptive management process
REO Memorandum dated 12/15/95	• Memo clarifying REO review of LSR assessments
REO Memorandum dated 4/26/96	• Additional guidance on LSR assessment reviews
REO Memorandum dated 9/6/96	• Draft memo limiting surveys for certain arthropods to southern range.
REO Memorandum dated 6/11/96	• Memo changing provisions regarding the management of the lynx.
REO Memorandum dated 7/9/96	• Memo exempting certain commercial thinning projects in LSRs and MLSAs from REO review.
REO Memorandum dated 9/30/96	• Memo amending commercial thinning exemption in LSRs.

Interagency Memorandum dated 11/1/96	• Interagency Memo clarifying the implementation of BLM IM-OR-97-007 S&M component 2 species; contains definitions of S&G terms such as “ground disturbing” and “implemented.”
REO Memorandum dated 2/27/97	• Memo clarifying requirement by REO to review AMA plans.
REO Memorandum dated 3/22/95	• Memo reviewing BLM site potential tree height determination.
REO Memorandum dated 10/13/94	• Memo reviewing BLM’s interpretation of Coarse Woody Debris requirements.
REO Memorandum dated	• Removal of *Buxbazlmia p*. From S&M list.
REO Memorandum dated 8/31/95	• Memo on LSR boundary adjustments.

1998

Clarification when a project is implemented in context of component 2 Survey and Manage.
S&G C-5 of NFP ROD and Management Action/Direction 2.c., page 22 of the RMP ROD states that “surveys must precede the design of activities that will be implemented in [FY] 1997 or later”. The interagency interpretation is that the “NEPA decision equals implemented” in context of component 2 species survey requirements. Projects with NEPA decisions to be signed before June 1, 1997 have transition rules that are described in IM OR-97-007 (Information from Oregon State Office Instruction Memorandum OR-97-007).

Conversion to Cubic Measurement System.
Beginning in fiscal year 1998 (October 1997 sales), all timber sales (negotiated and advertised) will be measured and sold based upon cubic measurement rules. All timber sales will be sold based upon volume of hundred cubic feet (CCF). The Eugene District RMP/ROD declared an allowable harvest level of 6.1 million cubic feet. Information is from Oregon State Office Instruction Memorandum OR-97-045.

Oregon Public Lands Transfer and Protection Act of 1998.
Requirements affecting the District are a policy of no-net-loss of O&C or Public Domain Land in carrying out sales, purchases, and exchanges in the geographic area which includes the Eugene District. This legislation is adopted as part of the RMP decision.

1999

No Plan maintenance activities to report.

2000

Survey and Manage Record of Decision.
The Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture signed the Record of Decision (ROD) on Jan. 12, 2000 which finalizes changes to the "Survey and Manage" mitigation measures in the Northwest Forest Plan. These mitigation measures, in conjunction with other elements of the NW Forest Plan, provide direction for managing the approximately 400 rare species which are thought to be closely associated with late-successional forests. The ROD implements alternative 1 of the Final SEIS, with

modifications, and will provide approximately the same level of protection intended in the NWFP but will also eliminate inconsistent or redundent direction and establish a process for adding or removing species when new information becomes available. Survey and manage requirements apply to all forest-management activivites, such as timber harvesting, prescribed burning, trail construction, road construction or other activities that could disturb habitats of the species covered within the ROD.
Copies of the ROD and Final SEIS can be obtained by writting the Regional Ecosystem Office at PO Box 3623, Portland, Oregon 97208, or they can be accessed at http://www.or.blm.gov/nwfpnepa.

This Record of Decison effectively amends the Eugene Resource Management Plan/Record of Decision (June 1995) for Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines.

1. SEIS Special Attention Species (S&M, Protection Buffer SP)

S&M #4 – Are the habitats for amphibians, mammals, bryophytes, mollusks, vascular plants, fungi, lichens, and species listed in Appendix B being surveyed as directed in the SEIS/ROD? *Refers to Survey and Manage #3 species*

YES _X_ NO ____ N/A ____

S&M #5 – Are high priority sites for species management being identified (refers to Survey and Manage Strategy 3 Species)? *Information on high priority sites for species management will be generated from Extensive Surveys implemented by the REO and may/may not be applicable to this District depending on survey results. This is currently a regional effort and no high priority sites for species management have been identified on the Eugene District.*

YES ____ NO ____ N/A _X_

S&M #6 – Are general regional surveys (Survey and Manage Strategy 4 Species) being conducted to acquire additional information and to determine necessary levels of protection for arthropods and fungi species that were not classed as rare and endemic, bryophytes, and lichens? *Protection levels for Survey and Manage Component 4 Species will be identified during General Regional Surveys that will be implemented by the REO. Protection levels for these species may/may not be applicable to this District depending on survey results. This is currently a regional effort and no high priority sites for species management have been identified on the Eugene District.*

YES ____ NO ____ N/A ___X_

2. Special Status Species

SSS #2 – Are the actions identified in plans to recover Special Status Species being implemented in a timely manner?

YES _X_ NO ____ N/A ____

Which actions were implemented; which (if any) were not?

The District surveyed 12 proposed project areas (1,380 acres) for marbled murrelets and monitored three known occupied sites (40 acres). As an approved alternative to survey, the District used professional tree climbers on one proposed project site to determine murrelet past and present murrelet activity.

The District and Oregon State University completed a cooperative aerial nesting survey for bald eagles in the McKenzie Resource Area that identified one new nest and monitored three known nest sites. The District again participated in the interagency mid-winter bald eagle count, surveying Dorena and cottage Grove Reservoirs, one McKenzie River location, the Warner Lake winter roost, the Coburg Hills Roost Sites and along 47 miles of the Triangle Lake and Siuslaw River survey routes. Frank Isaac, with funding from the Oregon State Office, monitored the nest sites at both reservoirs during the nesting. We also had a volunteer who checked them periodically. The District also monitored the active nests on Osborn Knob and Jones Swamp.

Bradshaw's *Lomatium* – Population monitoring for Bradshaw's *lomatium* occurred in FY 2000 at two sites within the West Eugene Wetlands Project Area. Youth crews removed re-sprouting from Oregon ash stumps as part of a continual effort to manage and maintain prairie habitat at one site. A prescribed burn also took place at one site to enhance *Lomatium* habitat.

Kinkaid's Lupine – Population monitoring for the Kinkaid's lupine occurred in FY 2000 at three sites within the West Eugene Wetlands Project Area. These data will serve as baseline for determining the effects of future habitat enhancement treatments at the sites. Youth crews worked on a habitat management project at one site to control invasive blackberry. BLM staff performed large scale mowing at two sites to control invasive blackberry. The monitoring of this species also included counts of butterfly eggs and larvae of the endangered Fender's Blue Butterfly, which relies on Kincaid's Lupine exclusively as its larval host plant.

Willamette Daisy – Population monitoring for the Willamette daisy occurred in FY 2000 at two sites within the West Eugene Wetlands. These data will now serve as baseline for determining the effects of future habitat enhancement treatments at the site. Youth crews worked on a habitat management project at one site to remove Oregon ash trees from the prairie and removed invasive Scot's broom from another site. A prescribed burn also took place at one site to enhance prairie habitat for Willamette Daisy.

Experimental introductions of several Special Status Plant Species (including those species listed above) were implemented as a transplant project in coordination with the City of Eugene, Institute for Applied Ecology, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service within the West Eugene Project Area. Monitoring of other Special Status Plant Species, *Aster curtus* and *Horkelia congesta*, also occurred at several sites.

SSS #3 – What coordination with other agencies has occurred in the management of Special Status Species? Identify agency and coordination efforts.

The Eugene District has coordinated with the Institute of Applied Ecology, The Nature Conservancy, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, multiple U.S. Forest Service administrative units, Oregon State University, City of Eugene, Army Corps of Engineers, and other specialists interested in managing federally listed plant and Special Status plant species in the West Eugene Wetlands Project Area and throughout the District. Coordination efforts included partnerships in Interagency Conservation Strategies and several on-the-ground

activities (see #7).

SSS #4 – What land acquisitions occurred or are underway to facilitate the management and recovery of Special Status Species? How many acres were or will be acquired, and which species will benefit?

Seventy-two acres of conservation easements and/or sites acquired occurred in the West Eugene Project area to benefit rare Willamette Valley plant and animal species. Proposals for an additional 26 - 35 acres of acquisition/easements are planned for FY 2001.

SSS #5 – What site specific plans for the recovery of Special Status Species were or are being developed?

An Interagency Conservation Strategy is being developed for the West Eugene Wetlands that outlines conservation measures for recovery and management of Special Status Plant Species that occur within the Planning Area. The BLM has contracted with The Nature Conservancy (TNC) to draft this plan in coordination with TNC, Army Corps of Engineers, and City of Eugene. It is scheduled for completion in early FY2001.

In addition, Mitigation Improvement Plans are being done for each BLM mitigation wetland site that outlines conservation measures/direction for the management of rare plant species.

SSS #6 – What type of analysis is being implemented that ascertains species requirements or enhances the recovery or survival of a species?

Rare plant monitoring on all Threatened and Endangered plant populations and habitat management treatments were implemented to benefit these species.

SSS #7 – What is the status of on-the-ground efforts to maintain or restore the community structure, species composition, and ecological processes of Special Status plant and animal habitat?

In FY2000 several management actions were implemented to assist in the management of Special Status Plants/plant habitats including: Wetland habitat restoration; Native plant introductions (including experimental Special Status Plant introductions), Habitat and Special Status Plant species monitoring; Pre and post Special Status Plant species treatment monitoring; Seed collection and planting in wetlands and upland habitats; Prescribed burning for habitat enhancement for several Special Status Plant species, including Federally listed plant species and; Invasive species management, including noxious weeds control.

3. Special Areas

SA #2 – What is the status of the preparation, revision, and implementation of ACEC management plans?

Management plans were not prepared or revised in FY2000 except for the Long Tom ACEC, where management actions are currently being drafted to manage for the rare plant community found within the ACEC under an Interagency Conservation Strategy. Special Area Plan implementation has focused on Defensibility Monitoring to assure that any inappropriate actions occurring in these areas are identified in time to prevent site degradation. Rare species monitoring has occurred at several sites to track the status of Special Status Plants occurring in these areas, and mowing and weed control has occurred on selected sites to aid in restoring native plant composition.

SA #3 – Are interpretive programs and recreation uses being developed and encouraged in ONAs?

YES ____ NO __X__ N/A ____

Are the outstanding values of the ONAs being protected from damage?

YES __X__ NO ____ N/A ____

SA #4 – What environmental education and research initiatives and programs are occurring in the RNAs and EEAs?

A long-term ecological monitoring strategy was implemented at Horse Rock Ridge ACEC/RNA, Elk Meadows ACEC/RNA, and Fox Hollow ACEC/RNA. This monitoring protocol will be implemented on the final two ACEC/RNAs occurring on the District during FY2001.

SA #6 – Are actions being identified that are needed to maintain or restore the important values of the Special Areas?

YES __X__ NO ____ N/A ____

A comprehensive assessment of each area should be done to identify and prioritize actions needed (if any). Defensibility monitoring has been effective in preventing inappropriate actions from occurring within these areas that would degrade important values.

The Heceta Dunes ACEC/ONA was boundary posted and an OHV closure and explanation map was posted at the area's entrance. This substantially reduced illegal use of the area by OHV enthusiasts. Continued boundary posting and information materials maintenance are required to maintain the effectiveness of this protective measure.

Are the actions being implemented?

YES __X__ NO ____ N/A ____

4. Riparian Reserves (No Program Level Q)

5. Late-Successional Reserves

LSR #1 – What is the status of the preparation of assessment and fire plans for Late-Successional Reserves?

Oregon Coast Province LSR Assessment (R0267 & R0268) completed in October 1996. South Cascades LSR Assessment (R0222) completed in January 1998. Both assessments contain fire management plans.

LSR #2 – What activities were conducted or authorized within Late-Successional Reserves, and how were they compatible with the objectives in the Late-Successional Reserve Assessment? Were the activities consistent with SEIS/ROD Standards and Guidelines, RMP management direction, Regional Ecosystem Office (REO) review requirements and the Late-Successional Reserve Assessment?

Projects and uses were reviewed by interdisciplinary teams prior to implementation and were found to be consistent and compatible with the objectives of the approved LSR assessments and RMP Standards and Guidelines. A total of 13 projects or authorized uses were conducted or authorized within Late-Successional Reserves in FY 2000 in the Eugene District:

Deadwood Quarry Mineral Permit CE-00-39 (Coast Range RA)
John Hancock Road Construction Request (E-806) EA-00-26 (Coast Range RA)
Kline Creek Bridge Repair EA-00-07 (Coast Range RA)
Wildcat Watershed TMP (Road Closures) EA-00-23 (Coast Range RA)
Swing Log Road Decommissioning EA-98-06 (South Valley RA)
Siuslaw culverts Eames/Saleratus Creek EA-00-17 (Coast Range RA)
Mill Creek culvert EA-00-18 (Coast Range RA)
Doe Hollow Stream Restoration & Road Decommissioning Siuslaw EA (South Valley RA)
Whittaker Creek Aquatic Habitat Project EA-00-13 (Coast Range RA)
Siuslaw Cascades EA-00-16 (Coast Range RA)
Pre-commercial thinning CE-00-34
Individual Tree Release/Wide Spacing CE-00-48 (South Valley RA)
Austa Emergency Fire Rehabilitation Plan EA-00-01 (Coast Range RA).
The Austa Fire Emergency Rehabilitation Plan was designed to rehabilitate the burned area, consistent with SEIS/ROD standards and the LSR Assessment. No commercial timber harvest was authorized within Late-Successional Reserves in FY 2000.

LSR #3 – What is the status of development and implementation of plans to eliminate or control nonnative species that adversely impact Late-Successional objectives?

Roadside inventories adjacent to the LSRs were completed in 1996. Native seed grow out is ongoing with native seed collection and grow out contracts district wide. A District-wide noxious weed removal project is being considered, but has not yet been approved (CE-00-22).

6. Adaptive Management Areas

AMA #1 – Are the AMA plans being developed, and do they establish future desired conditions?

YES _X_ NO ____ N/A ____

An AMA guide was developed that established guiding principles and themes. Work continued on the Middle McKenzie Landscape Design.

7. Matrix (No Program Level Q)

8. Air Quality (No Program Level Q)

9. Soil and Water

S&W #3 – What is the status of identification of instream flow needs for the maintenance of channel conditions, aquatic habitat, and riparian resources?

BLM has stream measurement sites, cooperatively funds a USGS gauging station, and uses additional USGS gauging stations. Most of the work for identifying in-stream needs has been data gathering. Riparian Reserves identified during timber sale analysis and design maintain options to address the issue at a later date.

S&W #4 – What watershed restoration projects are being developed and implemented?

The South Valley Resource area completed the Doe Hollow Creek Aquatic Restoration Project. The Edwards, Green, and Jackson creeks' road decommissioning project also directly benefitted aquatic habitat through some instream work.

The Coast Range Resource Area developed the Fish Creek Riparian Conversion Project and the Lake Creek Aquatic HMP. The Coast Range Resource Area implemented the Whittaker Creek Aquatic Habitat Project, the Siuslaw Cascades EA, the Siuslaw culverts/Eames/Saleratus Creeks Project, the Fish Creek Aquatic and Riparian Habitat Restoration Plan, the Mill Creek Culvert Replacements, culvert removals on Lake Creek, and a culvert replacement on Esmond Creek. The Austa Emergency Fire Rehabilitation Plan was developed and implemented.

S&W #5 – What fuel treatment and fire suppression strategies have been developed to meet Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives?

None.

S&W #6 – What is the status of development of road or transportation management plans to meet Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives?

The following transportation management plans were developed for the Eugene District: Hills Creek/Little Fall Creek TMP, the Long Tom TMP, the Wildcat TMP, and the Mosby Creek TMP.

S&W #7 – What is the status of preparation of criteria and standards that govern the operation, maintenance, and design for construction and reconstruction of roads?

The Northwest Forest Plan S&Gs and Resource Management Plan Best Management Practices are being applied on a site-specific basis, where appropriate.

Consistent with the Record of Decision, standard road construction engineering guidelines are utilized on a site specific basis.

S&W #8 – What is the status of the reconstruction of roads and associated drainage features identified in watershed analysis as posing a substantial risk?

Selected culverts are being replaced to provide for 100-year event flows and provide fish passage. Roads damaged by floods are being repaired according to the S&Gs of the Northwest Forest Plan, and Environmental Analysis is used as appropriate to determine repair design features.

a. What is the status of closure or elimination of roads to further Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives and to reduce the overall road mileage within Key Watersheds?

A Landscape Plan for the Bear-Marten Key Watershed is in the Planning process and expected to be completed in FY2001.

b. If funding is insufficient to implement road mileage reductions, are construction and authorizations through discretionary permits denied to prevent a net increase in road mileage in Key Watersheds?

YES ____ NO ____ N/A __X__

S&W #9 – What is the status of review of ongoing research in Key Watersheds to ensure that significant risk to the watershed does not exist?
Identify: While no research has occurred in the Key Watersheds in FY00, several research proposals have been submitted for FY01. A Landscape Design Plan for the BLM portion of the Central Cascades Adaptive Management Area (which encompasses the Bear-Marten Key Watershed) will be completed in FY 2001.

S&W #10 – What is the status of evaluation of recreation, interpretive, and user enhancement activities/facilities to determine their effects on the watershed?

Recreation, interpretive, and user-enhancement activities/facilities within the watershed are evaluated to determine their effects on the watershed on a case-by-case basis as proposals for actions or changes to facilities occur using the NEPA compliance process. There is no independent evaluation ongoing for existing facilities. Proposed actions are evaluated for consistency with watershed analysis recommendations in those watersheds having a watershed analysis.

What is the status of eliminating or relocating these activities/facilities when found to be in conflict with Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives?

No existing facilities have been found to be out of compliance with the Aquatic Conservation Strategy. Proposed activities or facilities are evaluated for consistency with Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives, and modified, moved, or eliminated if compliance cannot be achieved. Efforts are being made to control or eliminate inconsistent activities, such as unauthorized off-road vehicle use in limited areas, through signing, enforcement, and public education; however, these efforts have not been wholly successful.

A campground expansion project is planned for the Whittaker Creek Campground to reduce public use of the undeveloped and vulnerable streambank sites along the Siuslaw River and Whittaker Creek. These undeveloped sites are impacted primarily at times when the existing campground's capacity has been reached.

S&W #11 – What is the status of cooperation with other agencies in the development of watershed-based Research Management Plans and other cooperative agreements to meet Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives?

BLM is currently working or cooperating with the following agencies:

- Long Tom Watershed Council, and Siuslaw Watershed Council;
- Siuslaw Soil and Water Conservation District, and the Natural Resource Conservation Service;
- Nursery Technical Coop at Oregon State University (Study of the Effects of Different Levels of Fertilization on Water Resource Council (WRC) in Riparian Areas).
- PNW/Cooperative Forest Ecosystem Research (CFER) working on the Middle McKenzie Landscape Design.
- Watershed Cumulative Effects Research Coop Links with Rocky Mountain Research Station (USFS) and the National Council for Air and Stream Improvement (NCASI), UC Berkeley, UC Davis, and PNW.
- Agreement with the Rocky Mountain Research Station (USFS) – Road Sediment Research Study. BLM has agreements with Willamette Industries, Weyerhaeuser, and Roseburg Resources to gather data for this study on their lands.
- Western Oregon Density Management Study – (Ten High Density Management Study Area).

- Formal and informal communications with other agencies: USFW, ODFW, NMFS, and University of Washington Stand Management Cooperative, McKenzie Watershed Council, Mohawk Watershed Partnership, Middle Fork Watershed Council, and Lost Creek Watershed Group.

What is the status of cooperation with other agencies to identify and eliminate wild ungulate impacts that are inconsistent with attainment of Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives?

No impacts of concern have been identified to date. In general, silvicultural practices include tubing of new seedlings planted in Riparian Reserves or other areas where wild ungulate damage may be expected.

10. Wildlife Habitat

WH #3 – What is the status of designing and implementing wildlife restoration projects?

- With a private landowner and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the District developed a habitat conservation plan for 320 acres of private land.
- The District planned a project to control brush at the Teeter Creek mineral springs to benefit band-tailed pigeons.
- The District signed the Cottage Grove/Big River Watershed Restoration Plan and began treatments on 133 acres. The treatment consisted of wide spacing and individual tree release in a young stand under 30 years old.
- The District completed a project, started in 1999, to release individual trees in young stands on 1,275 acres.
- The District also completed the 148-acre thinning (Sammy Hill) within the LSR.

- The District created 2,640 snags on 880 acres of mid-seral stage forest Riparian Reserves in the Lost Creek Watershed.

WH #4 – What is the status of designing and constructing wildlife interpretive and other user-enhancement facilities?

The Eugene District, working with the McKenzie Watershed Council, developed a cooperative education program to promote good stewardship in the McKenzie Watershed through public outreach and citizen involvement. The District helped teachers and educators implement watershed related educational projects, and develop and implement monitoring and restoration projects by volunteers from local communities.

11. Fish Habitat (No Program Level Q)

12. Cultural Resources (No Program Level Q)

CR #3 – What efforts are being made to work with Native American Indian groups to accomplish cultural resource objectives and achieve goals outlined in existing memoranda of understanding, and develop additional memoranda as needs arise?

No goals or objectives are identified.

CR #4 – What public education and interpretive programs were developed to promote the appreciation of cultural resources?

None.

13. Visual Resources

VR#1 – Are visual resource design features and mitigation methods being followed during timber sales and other substantial actions in Class II and III areas?

Yes. Visual Resource management design and mitigation methods are being followed for all timber sales and other substantial actions in areas with VRM Class II and III management prescriptions. One timber sale design in a VRM class IV area was modified to reduce visual impacts to a popular recreation area

Where timber sales fall in VRM Class III areas, at least 12-18 trees per acre are retained. This practice usually reduces the visual impacts of timber harvest in most circumstances. No timber harvest has occurred in VRM Class II areas.

14. Wild and Scenic Rivers

WSR#1 – Are BLM actions and BLM authorized actions consistent with protection of the ORVs designated suitable and eligible, but not studied, rivers?

All BLM actions on designated Suitable and Eligible have been consistent with protection of the river segment's Outstandingly Remarkable Values**.**

WSR#2 – Are existing plans being revised to conform to Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives? Are revised plans being implemented?

There are no formal plans developed at this time for Eugene District BLM eligible rivers.

15. Rural Interface Areas

RIF #1 – Are design features and mitigation measures developed and implemented to avoid/minimize impacts to health, life, property, and quality of life and to minimize the possibility of conflicts between private and Federal land management?

No activity in RIF for Eugene District in FY2000.

16. Socioeconomic Conditions

SC#1 – What innovative strategies and programs have been developed through coordination with State and local governments to support local economies and enhance local communities?

South Valley Resource Area continues to implement the Memorandum of Understanding signed in 1994 with seven agencies and organizations for the management of the Row River Trail. Cooperation with the City of Cottage Grove regarding city-owned portions of the trail is on-going.

SC#2 – Are RMP implementation strategies being identified that support local economies?

Yes, refer to JITW contracts located in the Budget section.

SC#3 – What is the status of planning and developing amenities that enhance local communities – *Includes recreation and wildlife viewing facilities*.

Completed design and construction of the Mosby Trailhead for the Row River Trail.

17. Recreation

RN#2 – What is the status of development and implementation of Recreation Area Management Plans (RAMP)?

Table 50 - Recreation Area Management Plans

Special Recreation Management Area Name	Size in Acres (Approx)	Status of RAMP
Siuslaw River	9,529	None/not planned
Lower Lake Creek	2,090	completed FY 1998
Upper Lake Creek	10,515	Initiated FY 1996
Row River	11,257	completed FY 1995
McKenzie River	2,178	on hold since FY 1995
Shotgun Park	277	not planned
Gilkey Creek	375	not planned
Eugene Extensive Recreation Management Area	281,000	Mohawk plan completed FY 1998. Remainder not planned.

18. Timber Resources

TR#1 – By land use allocation, how do timber sale volumes, harvested acres, and the age and type of regeneration harvest stands compare to the projections in the SEIS/ROD Standards and Guidelines, and RMP?

In FY 2000, the timber sale volumes, acres, and the harvest types sold were reduced from those projected in the RMP. This was due to a limited ability to survey for fall fruiting fungi species of Survey and Manage species. All timber sales sold in FY 2000 were required to be surveyed. In instances where these species were found, they were required to be protected in accordance with Management Recommendations.

These surveys were required by a settlement agreement reached with the plaintiff in a lawsuit over BLM's implementation of the Survey and Manage requirements of the RMP.

TR#2 – Were the silvicultural (e.g., planting with genetically selected stock, fertilization, release, and thinning) and forest health practices anticipated in the calculation of the expected sale quantity implemented?

The silvicultural and forest health practices anticipated in the calculation of the expected sale quantity were implemented. The annual average for FY 1996-1998 is 8,152 acres of silvicultural treatments. The number of acres accomplished in some silvicultural practices vary from the assumed average annual acres. The acres of vegetation control and pre commercial thinning exceeded the assumed average annual acres. The acres of planting genetically improved stock, fertilization, and pruning are less than the assumed average annual acres.

The location and quantity (acres) of silvicultural treatments accomplished in any year depend on an analysis of the need for silvicultural treatment and the level of available funding. The

acres of accomplishment will vary from year to year. The assumed average annual acres is a estimate of the average quantity for each year in the decade. The assumed average annual acres was developed at the time of the RMP. Monitoring is done to check if the assumptions used in calculating the assumed average annual acres are correct. The assumed average annual acres will be revised periodically as new information becomes available.

19. Special Forest Products

SFP #1 – Is the sustainability and protection of Special Forest Product resources ensured prior to selling Special Forest Products?

To help sustainability of SFP, the District has not allowed harvesting within Riparian Reserves, and has not allowed harvest of mosses in LSRs pending the completion of a Districtwide EA (Environmental Assessment) for the Special Forest Products Program. The research project implemented by Oregon State University (OSU) for the study of recovery rates of mosses after harvest has been concluded, and a decision is pending to determine if moss harvesting will continue.

SFP #2 – What is the status of the development and implementation of specific guidelines for the management of individual Special Forest Products?

20. Noxious Weeds

NW #1 – Are noxious weed control methods compatible with Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives?

Manual control methods are compatible with Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives in that they maintain the chemical integrity of the ecosystem. Noxious weeds could cause increased sedimentation because of their capability to alter the species composition and understory structure allowing for elevated rates of surface erosion.

21. Fire and Fuels Management

FM#1 – What is the status of the preparation and implementation of fire management plans for Late-Successional Reserves and Adaptive Management Areas?

No change on LSRs from last year.

FM#2 – Have additional analysis and planning been completed to allow some natural fires to burn under prescribed conditions?

No. None is planned as the District's broken land ownership pattern does not lend itself to prescribed natural fire.

FM#3 – Do wildfire suppression plans emphasize maintaining Late-Successional habitat?

Yes. Both the Southern Oregon Coast Province fire plan and the Southern Oregon Cascade Province fire plan emphasize maintenance of Late-Successional habitat.

FM#4 – Are Wildfire Situation Analysis being prepared for wildfires that escape initial attack?

Yes. One wildfire escaped initial attack in 1999. A Wildfire Situation Analysis was prepared for the Austa Fire in the Coast Range Resource Area.

FM#5 – What is the status of the interdisciplinary team preparation and implementation of fuels hazard reduction plans?

Site prep (including fuel hazard reduction) is discussed by project IDTs. If the District fuels specialist determines from on-site investigation that modifications to the project design are warranted, the IDT discusses proposed modifications and presents a recommendation to the Field Manager.

Work on the Eugene District/Willamette National Forest Integrated Natural Fuels Management Strategy (INFMS) was started in FY 1999 with a completion date of March 2000. When completed INFMS will provide the ground work for identifying fuels reduction priorities and potential project areas to be analyzed by the IDTs.

FM#1 – What is the status of the preparation and implementation of fire management plans for Late-Successional Reserves and Adaptive Management Areas?

FM#2 -– Have additional analysis and planning been completed to allow some natural fires to burn under prescribed conditions?

FM#3 -– Do wildfire suppression plans emphasize maintaining late-successional habitat?

FM#4 -– Are Wildfire Situation Analyses being prepared for wildfires that escape initial attack?

FM#5 – What is the status of the interdisciplinary team preparation and implementation of fuel hazard reduction plans?

Ongoing ID teams work on projects such as timber sales, PCT, etc. No IDT work has taken place on fuel hazard reduction in natural fuels within the Eugene District. None are planned at this time.

APPENDIX C
MONITORING - Project Level Questions for FY99

1. SEIS/SPECIAL ATTENTION SPECIES (SURVEY & MANAGE/PROTECTION BUFFER SPECIES)

Initial Question: Are surveys for special attention species required, being conducted, or are known sites of special attention species on or adjacent to the project location(s)? (*includes survey and manage 1 and 2 or protection buffer species*)

YES __X__ NO ____ N/A ____

Clay Creek Footbridge
Fish Creek Riparian Conversion
Alma Over Density Management
Siuslaw Cascades

YES____ NO____ N/A __X__

Pre-commercial Thinning (PCT)
Kline Creek Bridge Repair
Swing Log Creek Road Decommissioning
Row River Trail Slope Stabilization
Pruning (McK)

S&M #1 – Are surveys for species, and associated habitats listed in Appendix B being conducted prior to all ground disturbing activities as directed in the SEIS/ROD?

For Survey and Manage Strategy 2 Species, this effort must be completed prior to ground disturbing activities that will be implemented in FY 99 or later, and for the red tree vole, surveys must begin immediately for projects that will be implemented in 1997, as per interim guidance outlined in BLM-Instruction Memorandum No. OR-97-007. For Survey and Manage Strategies 3 and 4, general and regional surveys will be started by the REO. For Protection Buffer Species, surveys must be completed prior to ground disturbing activities that will be implemented in FY 99 or later.

YES __X__ NO ____ N/A ____

Clay Creek Footbridge
Fish Creek Riparian Conversion
Siuslaw Cascades

YES __ NO ____ N/A __X__

Alma Over Density Management – The proposed action would have no effect upon T&E plants. Field surveys for botanical resources were conducted in the summer of 1997. No federally listed T&E plants species were located during those surveys. There are no known sites in the project area of survey and manage component 1 or protection buffer species.

Are surveys being completed for the red tree vole as per Interim Guidance (Red Tree Vole/ BLM-Instruction Memorandum No. OR-97-007).

YES __X__ NO ____ N/A ____

Fish Creek Riparian Conversion
Alma Over Density Management
Siuslaw Cascades

YES ____ NO __X__ N/A ____

Clay Creek Footbridge

For species where approved protocols have been developed, are surveys being implemented in compliance with approved protocols?

YES __X__ NO ____ N/A ____

Clay Creek Footbridge
Fish Creek Riparian Conversion
Siuslaw Cascades

YES _____ NO ___ N/A __X__

Alma Over Density Management Narrative – The timber sale ROD was signed on 8-24-98 and was offered for sale and sold on 9-24-98. Based on the interim Guidance for the implementation of Survey and Manage Component 2 – Survey prior to ground disturbing activities (IM OR 97-007); these dates place this sale within the "pre-transition period" under which no surveys are required for Survey and Manage Component 2 species.

The proposed action would have no effect upon threatened or endangered plants. Field surveys for botanical resources were conducted in the summer of 1997. No federally listed threatened or endangered plant species were located during those surveys. There are no known sites in the project area of survey and manage component 1 or protection buffer species.

Field surveys for the Red Tree Vole (NWFP ROD - Table C-3) have not been conducted because the survey protocol has not been finalized. The Siuslaw Watershed met the Red

Tree Vole threshold habitat interim guidance requirements (potential habitat sufficient for dispersal); therefore, no site specific surveys were needed before ground disturbing activities. (BLM IM-No. OR-97-009)

Non-protocol field surveys for survey and manage mollusks did not result in the location of any of these species within the area.

S&M#2 – Are protection buffers being provided for specific rare and locally endemic species and other species in habitats identified in the SEIS/ROD? (*Refers to Survey and Manage Strategy 1 Species and Protection Buffer species; pages 145-153?)*

YES _X_ NO ____ N/A ____

Clay Creek Footbridge
Fish Creek Riparian Conversion
Siuslaw Cascades

YES ___ NO _X_ N/A ___

Alma Over Density Management narrative – There are no known sites in the project area of Survey and Manage Component 1 or Protection Buffer Species. Design features to protect existing down wood, along with Riparian Reserves and protective stream buffers should also contribute to the extent of habitat available for these species.

S&M#3 – Are sites of amphibians, mammals, bryophytes, mollusks, vascular plants, fungi, lichens, and arthropod species listed in Appendix B being protected?

For "known" sites (Survey and Manage Strategy 1 Species) and Protection Buffer Species, this occurs immediately. For species in Survey and Manage Strategy 3 & 4, this will occur only after regional and general survey efforts are implemented by the REO. Information on site protection should be generated out of these survey efforts and may/may not be applicable to this District depending on survey results.

YES _X_ NO ____ N/A ____

Clay Creek Footbridge
Fish Creek Riparian Conversion
Siuslaw Cascades

YES ____ NO ____ N/A _X_

Alma Over Density Management narrative: The proposed action would have no effect upon threatened or endangered plants. Field surveys for botanical resources were conducted in the summer of 1997. No federally listed threatened or endangered plant species were located during those surveys. There are no known sites in the project area of Survey and Manage Component 1 or protection Buffer species.

Non-protocol field surveys for survey and manage mollusks did not result in the location of any of these species within the area.

Design features to protect existing large residual overstory trees, wolf trees, down coarse wood and blow down patches, along with Riparian Reserves and protective stream buffers should also contribute to the extent of habitat available for these species.

2. SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES

Initial Question – Are Special Status Species present in the project area or within the zone of influence of a project?

YES __X__ NO ____ N/A ____

Clay Creek Footbridge
PCT (Coast Range)
Kline Creek Bridge Repair
Swing Log Creek Road Decommissioning
Row River Trail Slope Stabilization
Pruning (McK)

YES __X__ NO____ N/A_____

Fish Creek Riparian Conversion
Alma Over Density Management
Siuslaw Cascades

Narrative for Alma Over Density Management – Non-protocol field surveys for survey-and-manage mollusks did not result in the location of any of these species within the area.

There are no activity centers for any terrestrial species listed or proposed under the Endangered Species Act within the project area. No other habitat for these species exists within the unit

The proposed project area does provide dispersal habitat for the northern spotted owl. This proposed thinning is within a known northern spotted owl 1.5 mile provincial home range. The project area lies within a Critical Habitat Unit (CHU) OR-53 for the northern spotted owl and CHU OR-04-I for the marbled murrelet.

There are currently no proposed or listed fish species in the project area. Conger Creek contains spawning and rearing habitat for coho salmon, cutthroat trout, sculpin, and any steelhead downstream from the tributary that enters below the "Alma Over" density management area. The tributary is used by cutthroat trout within the lower part of the density management area. Fish habitat in this tributary includes riffles, rapids, and pools with substrates of gravel, rubble, sand, silt,

and cobble. Moderate to high amounts of logs and wood debris are available for structure. Second growth conifers, hardwoods, and brush provide vegetative cover and shade in the riparian area.

No sensitive amphibians were located during general wildlife surveys. No surveys specifically targeted for bats were conducted, however within the unit there were limited large snags that could provide refugia for bat species

SSS #1 – Are Special Status Species being addressed in deciding whether or not to go forward with forest management and other actions?

YES __X__ NO ____ N/A ____

Fish Creek Riparian Conversion
Alma Over Density Management

Alma Over Density Management narrative – Pursuant to the Endangered Species Act, formal consultation was completed with the Fish and Wildlife Service on this proposed action, along with other actions proposed in the Eugene District for Fiscal Year 1998. The Fish and Wildlife Service issued its Biological Opinion on February 26, 1998 completing consultation. The Biological Opinion received from the USFWS stated that the proposed action ***"May affect but is "Not Likely to Adversely Affect"*** the northern spotted owl due to the short-term modification of the above mentioned dispersal habitat. This proposal would have a *"No Affect"* on the marbled murrelet and other Federally listed/proposed terrestrial species.

Consultation with The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) was not required since there are currently **no proposed or listed fish species in the project area.**

Siuslaw Cascades

SSS #5 – During forest management and other actions that may disturb Special Status Species, are steps taken to adequately mitigate disturbances?

YES __X__ NO ____ N/A ____

Fish Creek Riparian Conversion
Alma Over Density Management
Siuslaw Cascades

Alma Over Density Management narrative – Design features included measures to protect existing large down wood and snags; measures to provide for additional large down wood and snags; and measures to retain residual large standing trees, and species diversity. Design features included measures to minimize soil disturbance and disturbance to streams and streambanks to provide for water quality. Thinning treatments within Riparian Reserves (adjacent to Unit 1) were included to accelerate the development of large trees for future instream structure and for late-successional habitat while maintaining protective stream buffers to provide for streambank stability, stream shading, and water quality.

3. SPECIAL AREAS

Initial Question – Are special areas in or adjacent to the project location(s)?
Includes ACEC, RNA, ONA, EEA

YES ____ NO _X___ N/A ____

Clay Creek Footbridge
Fish Creek Riparian Conversion
Alma Over Density Management
PCT (Coast Range)
Siuslaw Cascades
Kline Creek Bridge Repair
Swing Log Creek Road Decommissioning
Row River Trail Slope Stabilization
Pruning (McK)

SA#1 – Are BLM or authorized actions consistent with RMP objectives and management direction for Special Areas?

YES ____ NO ____ N/A ____

SA#5 – Are existing BLM actions and BLM authorized actions and uses not consistent with management direction for Special Areas being eliminated or relocated?

YES ____ NO ____ N/A ____

SA#3 – Are the outstanding values of the ONAs being protected from damage?

YES ____ NO ____ N/A ____

If not, identify problems:

4. RIPARIAN RESERVES

Initial Question – Are Riparian Reserves contained within or adjacent to the project location(s), or is the project within a Riparian Reserve?

YES __X__ NO ____ N/A ____
Clay Creek Footbridge
Fish Creek Riparian Conversion
Alma Over Density Management

Alma Over Density Management narrative – There are Riparian Reserves within and adjacent to the treatment areas. Thinning treatment within Riparian Reserves was included to accelerate the development of large trees for future in-stream structure and for late-successional habitat while maintaining protective stream buffers to provide for streambank stability and water quality.

PCT (Coast Range)
Siuslaw Cascades
Kline Creek Bridge Repair
Swing Log Creek Road Decommissioning

YES _____ NO __X__ N/A _____

Pruning (McK)

RR #1 – Are watershed analysis being conducted before on-the-ground actions are initiated in Riparian Reserves ?

YES __X__ NO ____ N/A ____

Clay Creek Footbridge
Fish Creek Riparian Conversion
Alma Over Density Management
PCT (Coast Range)
Siuslaw Cascades
Kline Creek Bridge Repair
Swing Log Creek Road Decommissioning

Alma Over Density Management Narrative – Watershed analysis has been completed for the Siuslaw Watershed. The watershed analysis identified the need for silvicultural treatments within the Riparian Reserves to accelerate the growth of trees for the attainment of the Aquatic Conservation Strategy (ACS) Objectives. Silvicultural treatments in Riparian Reserves are consistent with the ACS objectives, provided the treatment is determined to protect or enhance Riparian Reserve conditions. The proposed treatment will maintain or restore riparian conditions by enhancing growth of conifers while protecting present structural features.

RR #2 – Are the width and integrity of the Riparian Reserves being maintained? *For example, did the conditions that existed before management activities change in ways that are not in accordance with the SEIS/ROD Standards and Guidelines, and RMP management direction?*

YES _X_ NO ____ N/A ____

Clay Creek Footbridge
Fish Creek Riparian Conversion
Alma Over Density Management
PCT (Coast Range)
Siuslaw Cascades
Kline Creek Bridge Repair

YES ___ NO ____ N/A _X_

Swing Log Creek Road Decommissioning

RR #3 – What silviculture practices are being applied to control stocking, reestablish and manage stands, and acquire desired vegetation characteristics needed to attain Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives.

Identify –

(1) N/A For Clay Creek Footbridge, PCT (Coast Range), and Swing Log Creek Road decommissioning.

(2) Fish Creek Riparian Conversion will restore the species composition and structural diversity of tree species to provide the wood components needs for adjacent streams using riparian conversion techniques (planting native conifers).

(3) A thinning treatment (density management) of approximately 13 acres within Riparian Reserves was included to accelerate the development of large trees for future in-stream structure and for late-successional habitat while maintaining at least a *minimum* 50 ft. protective stream buffer each side of the stream to provide for streambank stability and water quality. (The density management prescription provided for leave tree retention ranging from untreated areas to 40-70 leave trees per acre with the majority of the thinning density in the 60-70 TPA range. The thinning prescription also included both ½ acre and ¼ acre patch cuts. The prescription provided for the retention of a range of tree species and diameter classes; and provided for all hardwoods, all Pacific Yew, and conifer species greater than 28" DBH to be retained to maintain diversity.)

In addition to retaining all existing down wood in the upland and riparian, approximately 3 TPA 20" DBH or greater would be cut and left for down woody debris from 50 to 200 feet from the stream channel within the Riparian Reserve. The distribution for this down

wood and the need for additional down woody debris would be further evaluated upon completion of thinning and would be provided by "cut-leave" of additional trees as appropriate. This action is designed to maintain and enhance habitat to meet the ACS objectives, while promoting LSR and old-growth forest ecosystem development.

The ¼ acre and ½ acre patch-cut were to be planted to accelerate the development of multiple tree layers and diverse species composition. Areas to be planted and need for site-prep would be evaluated after harvest. (See Design features for additional guidelines.)

(4) Siuslaw Cascades – Restoring the species composition and structural diversity of tree species to provide the wood component needs for adjacent streams using riparian conversion techniques (planting conifers).

(5) Kline Creek Bridge Repair – N/A – this project is a Bridge Repair.

RR #4 – Are management activities in Riparian Reserves consistent with SEIS/ROD Standards and Guidelines, RMP management direction, and ACS Objectives?

YES __X__ NO ____ N/A ____

Clay Creek Footbridge
Fish Creek Riparian Conversion
Alma Over density Management
PCT (Coast Range)
Siuslaw Cascades
Kline Creek Bridge Repair
Swing Log Creek Road Decommissioning

RR #5 – Are new structures and improvements in Riparian Reserves constructed to minimize the diversion of natural flow, reduce sediment, protect fish and wildlife, and accommodate a 100-year flood event?

YES __X__ NO ____ N/A ____

Clay Creek Footbridge
Fish Creek Riparian Conversion
Siuslaw Cascades
Kline Creek Bridge Repair

YES ____ NO ____ N/A __X__

Alma Over Density Management
PCT (Coast Range)
Swing Log Creek Road Decommissioning

RR #6 – Are all mining structures, support facilities, and roads located outside the Riparian Reserves?

YES ____ NO ____ N/A _X__

Clay Creek Footbridge
PCT (Coast Range)
Kline Creek Bridge Repair
Swing Log Creek Road Decommissioning

YES ____ NO _X__ N/A ____

Fish Creek Riparian Conversion
Siuslaw Cascades

YES _X__ NO ____ N/A ____

Alma Over Density Management narrative – All roads are currently in place and no additional roads will be constructed to accomplish the density management treatment. All roads within the sections would be evaluated at a later date within the context of a District wide transportation management plan to meet resource needs.

a. Are those located within the Riparian Reserves meeting the objectives of the Aquatic Conservation Strategy?

YES ____ NO ____ N/A _X__

Clay Creek Footbridge
Alma Over Density Management
PCT (Coast Range)
Kline Creek Bridge Repair

YES __X__ NO _____ N/A ____

Fish Creek Riparian Conversion
Siuslaw Cascades
(Accesses used to implement riparian conversion efforts were decommissioned or obliterated, subsoiled and replanted with native tree species)

b. Are all solid and sanitary waste facilities excluded from Riparian Reserves or located, monitored, and reclaimed in accordance with SEIS/ROD Standards and Guidelines and RMP management direction?

YES ____ NO ____ N/A__X__

Clay Creek Footbridge
Fish Creek Riparian Conversion
Alma Over Density Management
PCT (Coast Range)
Siuslaw Cascades
Kline Creek Bridge Repair

RR #7 – Are new recreation facilities within Riparian Reserves designed to meet and, where practicable, contribute to ACS objectives?

YES __X__ NO ____ N/A ____

Clay Creek Footbridge (This new footbridge relocates the trail out of the creek area)

YES ____ NO ____ N/A ___X__

Fish Creek Riparian Conversion
Alma Over Density Management
PCT (Coast Range)
Siuslaw Cascades
Kline creek bridge Repair
Swing Log Creek Road Decommissioning

Are mitigation measures initiated where existing facilities are not meeting ACS objectives?

YES ____ NO ____ N/A __X__

Fish Creek Riparian Conversion
Alma Over Density Management
PCT (Coast Range)
Siuslaw Cascades
Kline Creek Bridge Repair
Swing Log Creek Road Decommissioning

5. LATE-SUCCESSIONAL RESERVES

Initial Question – Is the project located within or adjacent to a LSR?

YES __X__ NO ___ N/A ____

Clay Creek Footbridge
Alma Over Density Management
PCT (Coast Range)
Siuslaw Cascades
Kline Creek Bridge repair
Swing Log Creek Road Decommissioning

YES ____ NO __X__ N/A ____

Fish Creek Riparian Conversion
Row River Trail Slope Stabilization
Pruning (McK)

LSR #1 – What is the status of the preparation of assessment and fire plans for Late-Successional Reserve where the project is located?

Clay Creek Footbridge – The LSR Assessment was approved by the REO in June 1997. Resource protection and maintenance of existing late-successional habitat are primary goals of suppression action. Prescribed fire will be considered where appropriate for meeting LSR objectives in areas of low risk. This does not apply to this project however.

Alma Over Density Management – An LSR Assessment for the Oregon Coast Province - Southern Portion (RO267, RO268), within which the project area lies, was completed June of 1997. A Fire Management Plan is included within the appendices of the assessment. The Regional Ecosystem Office has reviewed the LSR Assessment and found that it provides a sufficient framework and context for future projects and activities in the LSR.

PCT (Coast Range) – The LSR Assessment was completed in 1997.

Swing Log Creek Road Decommissioning – LSR – Assessment completed 10/96.

LSR #2 – a. What activities were conducted or authorized in LSRs, and how were they compatible with the objectives of the LSR Assessments?

Clay Creek Footbridge – Management trigger identified in the LSR assessment for recreation identified trail/site relocation or construction as appropriate under certain management criteria. In this case, protecting investments, providing for safe conditions, and reducing sediment would apply to this project that relocates an existing trail crossing through the creek to a footbridge over the creek. This provides the public a much safer crossing and eliminates bank erosion at the site.

Alma Over Density Management – "Silvicultural systems proposed for Late-Successional Reserves have two principal objectives: (1) development of old-growth forest characteristics including snags, logs on the forest floor, large trees, and canopy gaps that enable establishment of multiple tree layers and diverse species composition; and (2) prevention of large-scale disturbances by fire, wind, insects, and diseases that would destroy or limit the ability of the reserves to sustain viable forest species populations." *(ROD B-5)*

The purpose of the density management action within the LSR and Riparian Reserves was to hasten the development of late-successional forest structural characteristics. This required commercial thinning and ¼ acre and ½ acre patch-cuts to open up the existing overstory canopy to allow sufficient light for the growth and development of trees and vegetation in the understory. This action should encourage the development of multiple tree layers and diverse species. Leave tree selection promoted irregular spacing. Conifers and hardwoods 28" diameter at breast height (DBH) and greater were retained within the forest stand. Thinning was done to promote individual tree growth, the development of large crowns, and will open the existing overstory to encourage the development of multiple tree layers and diverse species. Specific objectives of this action in the LSR and Riparian Reserves are to provide for long-term increased individual tree growth rates to develop large overstory trees; tree species diversity; structural and spatial diversity; canopy layering and patchiness; and encourage the development of large coarse woody debris and snags.

The need for the action in the LSR and Riparian Reserves is established in the "Eugene District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan," June 1995 (RMP), which directs that thinning be conducted in the LSR if needed to create late-successional forest conditions (RMP, p. 30). This need is further detailed in the LSR Assessment for the Oregon Coast Province – Southern Portion (RO267, RO268), which determined that thinning of uniform, dense stands would accelerate attainment of some late- successional forest characteristics (LSR Assessment, pp. 35-37).

Swing Log Creek Road Decommissioning – Road decommissioning to reduce sediment, and soil compaction.

b. Were the activities consistent with SEIS/ROD Standards and Guides, RMP management direction, REO review requirements, and the LSR assessment?

YES __X__ NO ____ N/A ____

Clay Creek Footbridge
Alma Over Density Management
PCT (Coast Range)
Siuslaw Cascades
Kline Creek Bridge repair
Swing Log Creek Road Decommissioning

Alma Over Density Management narrative – An LSR Assessment for the Oregon Coast Province, Southern Portion (RO267, RO268), within which the project area lies, has been completed. The Regional Ecosystem Office has reviewed the LSR Assessment and found that it provides a sufficient framework and context for future projects and activities in the LSR. The Proposed Action and alternatives are consistent with the treatment criteria in the LSR Assessment and with the standards and guidelines in the "Record of Decision for Amendments to Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Planning Documents within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl," April 1994 (NSO ROD), and thus do not require project-level review by the Regional Ecosystem Office. Also see above LSR #2-a.

6. ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT AREAS

Initial Question – Is the project located partly or completely within an Adaptive Management Area?

YES ____ NO _X__ N/A ____

Clay Creek Footbridge
Fish Creek Riparian Conversion
Alma Over Density Management
PCT (Coast Range)
Siuslaw Cascades
Kline Creek Bridge Repair
Swing Log Creek Road Decommissioning
Row River Trail Slope Stabilization
Pruning (McK)

AMA #2 - Is the project in accordance with the AMA plan in place or being developed, and does it contribute to establishing future desired conditions?

YES ____ NO ____ N/A ____

7. MATRIX

Initial Question – Is the project located within or partly within the Matrix land allocation?

YES ____ NO ____ N/A _X__

Clay Creek Footbridge

YES _____ NO _X___ N/A ____

Fish Creek Riparian Conversion
Alma Over Density Management
Siuslaw Cascades
Kline Creek Bridge Repair
Swing Log Creek Road Decommissioning
Row River Trail Slope Stabilization
Pruning (McK)

YES __X__ NO _____ N/A ____

PCT (Coast Range)

MA #1 – Are suitable numbers of snags, coarse woody debris, and green trees being left in a manner that meets the needs of species and provides for ecological functions in harvested areas as called for in the SEIS/ROD Standards and guidelines and RMP management direction?

Note: The monitoring plan contains specific monitoring requirements. These are: 20% or more regeneration harvest timber sales per RA in the Matrix LUA will be examined pre and post harvest (including site-prep) to determine: (a) down log retention, and: (b) snag and green tree numbers, heights, and distribution within the units. The measure of distribution of snags and green trees will be reported as the % in the upper, middle, and lower thirds of the sale units. Snags, green trees and down logs left following harvest (include site-prep) will be compared to those that were marked or planned prior to harvest.

YES ____ NO ____ N/A __X__

PCT (Coast Range)

MA #2 – Are timber sales being designed to meet ecosystem goals, as specified in the Eugene ROD, for the Matrix LUA?

YES ____ NO ____ N/A __X__

PCT (Coast Range)

MA #3 – Are late-successional stands being retained in 5th field watersheds in which Federal forest lands have 15% or less late-successional forest?

YES ____ NO ____ N/A __X__

PCT (Coast Range)

8. AIR QUALITY

Initial Question – Is the project expected to have effects on Air Quality, *including burning or dust creation.*

YES ____ NO __X__ N/A ____

Clay Creek Footbridge
Fish Creek Riparian Conversion
Alma Over Density Management
PCT (Coast Range)
Siuslaw Cascades
Kline Creek Bridge Repair
Swing Log Creek Road Decommissioning
Row River Trail Slope Stabilization
Pruning (McK)

AQ #1 – Were efforts made to minimize the amount of particulate emissions from prescribed burns?

YES ____ NO ____ N/A ____

AQ #2 – Are dust abatement measures used during construction activities and on roads during BLM timber harvest operations and other commodity hauling activities?

YES ____ NO ____ N/A ____

AQ #3 – Are conformity determinations being prepared prior to activities that may contribute to a new violation of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards, increase the frequency or severity of an existing violation, or delay the timely attainment of a standard?

YES ____ NO ____ N/A ____

9. WATER AND SOIL

Initial Question – Is the project expected to have effects on soil and water?

YES ____ NO __X__ N/A ____

PCT (Coast Range)
Kline Creek Bridge Repair
Pruning (McK)

YES __X__ NO ____ N/A ____

Fish Creek Riparian Conversion
Alma Over Density Management :

The project was expected to have negligible effects on soil. The design features of the proposed action (protective stream buffers) were expected to maintain current water quality. The thinning in Riparian Reserve is expected to accelerate growth of large trees within the Riparian for future sources of instream structure, which could improve water quality and stream function in the long-term.

Siuslaw Cascades
Swing Log Creek Road Decommissioning
Row River Trail Slope Stabilization

S&W #1 – Are site-specific Best Management Practices (BMP) identified as applicable during interdisciplinary review and carried forward into project design and execution?

YES _X_ NO ____ N/A ____

Fish Creek Riparian Conversion
Alma Over Density Management – Design features to mitigate potential resource concerns were identified by the ID project planning team and included in the EA. These design features were carried forward to the Sale Contract and "Operation, Fire Control and Logging Plan". Documentation shows that the "Operation, Fire Control, and Logging Plan" was reviewed and discussed in the pre-work conference. Documentation shows that the intent of the design features was considered during the logging operation based on the documented requests made from the purchaser and the documented contingencies placed upon the decisions to approve these special yarding and operation requests. *(See end of Report for documentation taken from the Contract file.)*

Siuslaw Cascades

YES _____ NO ____ N/A _X_

Swing Log Creek Road Decommissioning
Row River Trail Slope Stabilization

S&W #2 - What watershed analyses have been or are being performed?

Fish Creek Riparian Conversion – Lake Creek Watershed Analysis - June 1995 – Alma Over Density Management – Watershed analysis was completed for the Siuslaw Watershed in February of 1996.

Siuslaw Cascades: Siuslaw Watershed Analysis - February 1996
Swing Log Creek Road Decommissioning: Siuslaw Watershed Analysis. 1996
Row River Trail Slope Stabilization: Row River Watershed Analysis

Are watershed analyses being performed prior to management activities in Key Watersheds?

YES ____ NO ____ N/A __X__

Siuslaw Cascades
Swing Log Creek Road Decommissioning
Row River Trail Slope Stabilization

S&W #3 – What is the status of identification of in stream flow needs for the maintenance of channel conditions, aquatic habitat, and riparian resources?

Alma Over Density Management treatment within the Riparian Reserves would accelerate tree growth to provide future sources of large wood for stream channels (providing more structure, cover, pools, and retention of gravel and small wood debris).

The no-treatment buffers adjacent to the streams would protect streambanks, provide shade, and would contribute to maintaining current water quality and conditions of riparian and aquatic functions. This would include tempering of stream/riparian microclimates from edge effects, retaining slope stability and the associated reduction of stream sedimentation, and maintaining litter inputs to stream/riparian areas. Maintenance of all riparian vegetation within the no-treatment buffer would provide protection of fish habitat in the lower part of the project area. The proposed no-treatment buffers further up stream would contribute to the protection of water quality for fisheries and other aquatic species by providing streambank stability and shade to the stream channel. There are currently no proposed or listed fish species in the project area.

The proposed thinning would show only a small increase in flows since the residual trees would use the increase in available water. Any changes in flows would be small relative to the range of natural flows that occur due to natural storm events. The maximum elevation within the project area is approximately 1000 feet. The rain-on-snow zone in western Oregon is considered to start at approximately 1150-1500 feet, consequently there would be no expected increases in peak flows due to rain-on-snow events. Future large wood introduced into the stream channels would improve water quality by trapping sediments, stabilizing stream channels, and slowing high flows.

Swing Log Creek Road Decommissioning – N/A
Row River Trail Slope Stabilization – N/A

10. WILDLIFE HABITAT

Initial Question: Is the project expected to have effects to Wildlife Habitat?

YES ____ NO __X__ N/A ____

Clay Creek Footbridge
PCT (Coast Range)
Kline Creek Bridge Repair
Swing Log Creek Road Decommissioning
Row River Trail Slope Stabilization
Pruning (McK)

YES ____ NO _____ N/A _X___

Fish Creek Riparian Conversion
Siuslaw Cascades

YES _X__ NO ___ N/A ____

Alma Over Density Management – The proposed density management treatment would modify dispersal habitat; however, the project area would continue to provide spotted owl dispersal habitat by maintaining 40% canopy closure. The Biological Opinion received from the USFWS stated that the proposed action is a *"May Affect but is "Not Likely to Adversely Affect"* the northern spotted owl due to the short-term modification of the above mentioned dispersal habitat. This proposal would have a *"No Affect"* on the marbled murrelet and other Federally listed/proposed terrestrial species.

The proposed density treatment would promote development of habitat to support those wildlife species that rely on larger trees, snags and down wood. (i.e., Pileated woodpeckers and some bat species for maternal roost habitat). The stand would continue to provide hiding and thermal cover for big game; however, the value of the cover would be reduced in the short-term. There would be an increase in forage as the understory vegetation begins to develop. As the stand matures, the quality of hiding, thermal and optimal cover would increase as the canopy closes and develops multiple layers. Retention of snags would still provide habitat for cavity nesting.

Bird species preferring mid-successional coniferous forests and edge habitat such as the olive sided flycatcher, would be expected to continue to occupy this stand after treatment. As the stand matures, species more associated with later seral stages are expected to occupy this stand. Such species include the hermit warbler.

WH #1 – (Same as Matrix #1) Are suitable (diameter, length, number) snags, coarse woody debris, and green trees being left in a manner that meets the needs of species and provides for ecological functions in harvested areas, as called for in the SEIS/ROD Standards and Guidelines, and RMP management direction?

Note: The monitoring plan contains specific monitoring requirements. These are: 20% or more regeneration harvest timber sales per RA in the Matrix LUA will be examined pre and post harvest (including site-prep) to determine: (a) down log retention, and (b) snag and green tree numbers, heights, and distribution within the units. The measure of distribution of snags and green trees will be reported as the % in the upper, middle, and lower thirds of the sale units. Snags, green trees, and down logs left following harvest (includes site-prep) will be compared to those that were marked or planned prior to harvest.

YES _X_ NO ____ N/A ____

Alma Over Density Management – Existing down logs and snags were retained. Blowdown patches along the west and south boundaries of the "Alma Over" project area would be excluded (reserved) from the treatment area and buffered to protect the resource habitat values (wildlife, bryophyte, and fungal habitat) associated with these blowdown patches.

An average of approximately 3TPA 20" DBH or greater are to be cut and left for down wood from 50-200 feet from the stream channel within the Riparian Reserve.

Distribution and need for additional down wood and snags are to be evaluated approximately 1 year after the density management treatment. The additional down wood will be provided by cut and leave of green trees in the project area (treated and untreated area) within 5 years from the time of project completion. Additional snags will be created within the project area and adjacent stands within 15 years from the time of the density management treatment. Any snag creation project will be analyzed in a subsequent EA. This time frame will provide for pulses of snags entering the stand over time and will allow for an increase in the size of the snags created.

WH #2 – Do Special Habitats occur in the project area?

YES ____ NO _X_ N/A ____

Are Special Habitats being protected?

YES ____ NO ____ N/A ____

Narrative:

11. FISH HABITAT

Initial Question – Is the project expected to have any effects on fish habitat?

YES ____ NO _X_ N/A ____

Clay Creek Footbridge
PCT (Coast Range)
Kline Creek Bridge Repair
Row River Trail Slope Stabilization
Pruning (McK)

YES _X_ NO ____ N/A ____

Fish Creek Riparian Conversion
Alma Over Density Management – Riparian Reserves, protective stream buffers, and directional felling were all design features of the project to maintain water quality, cover, and streambank stability for the benefit of fish. The thinning in Riparian Reserve is expected to accelerate growth of large trees within the Riparian for future sources of instream structure, which should improve water quality and stream function in the long-term.

Consultation with The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) was not required since there are currently no proposed or listed fish species in the project area. There are currently no proposed or listed fish species in the project area. Conger Creek contains spawning and rearing habitat for coho salmon, cutthroat trout, sculpin, and any steelhead downstream from the tributary that enters below the "Alma Over" density management area. The tributary is used by cutthroat trout within the lower part of the density management area. Fish habitat in this tributary includes riffles, rapids, and pools with substrates of gravel, rubble, sand, silt, and cobble. Moderate to high amounts of logs and wood debris are available for structure. Second growth conifers, hardwoods, and brush provide vegetative cover and shade in the riparian area.

Siuslaw Cascades
Swing Log Creek Road Decommissioning

FH #1 - Are at-risk fish species and stocks being identified?

YES __X__ NO ____ N/A ____

Siuslaw Cascades
There are no proposed or listed fish species in the project area.
Swing Log Creek Road Decommissioning

FH #2 – Are fish habitat restoration and enhancement activities being designed and implemented that contribute to attainment of Aquatic Conservation Strategy (ACS) objectives?

YES __X__ NO ____ N/A ____

Siuslaw Cascades
The density management in Riparian Reserve is expected to accelerate growth of large trees within the Riparian for future sources of instream structure, which should improve water quality and stream function in the long-term.
Swing Log Creek Road Decommissioning

FH #3 – Are potential adverse impacts to fish habitat and fish stocks being identified?

YES __X__ NO ____ N/A ____

Siuslaw Cascades
Swing Log Creek Road Decommissioning

Note the monitoring plan contains specific monitoring requirements. These are: Review projects to evaluate documentation regarding fish species and habitat and related recommendations and decisions in light of requirements, policy, SEIS/ROD Standards and Guidelines, and RMP management direction.

(Consultation for this action (Riparian Conversion) and adjacent fish habitat enhancement activity was completed to implementation (FY 2000))

12. CULTURAL RESOURCES INCLUDING NATIVE AMERICAN VALUES

Initial Question – Are surveys for cultural species being conducted, and/or have cultural resources been identified on or adjacent to the project location(s)?

YES ____ NO ____ N/A __X__

Clay Creek Footbridge
Alma Over Density Management
PCT (Coast Range)
Fish Creek Riparian Conversion
Siuslaw Cascades
Kline Creek Bridge Repair
Swing Log Creek Road Decommissioning
Row River Trail Slope Stabilization
Pruning (McK)

Pre-project cultural resource survey is not required in the Coast Range Physiographic Province under Memorandum of Understanding with the SHPO.

CR #1 – Are cultural resources being addressed in deciding whether or not to go forward with forest management and other management actions?

YES ____ NO ____ N/A ____

13. VISUAL RESOURCES

Initial Question: Is the project location(s) within or adjacent to Visual resource Class II or Class III designations?

YES ____ NO __X__ N/A ____

Clay Creek Footbridge
Alma Over Density Management
PCT (Coast Range)
Kline Creek Bridge repair
Swing Log Creek Road Decommissioning
Pruning (McK)

YES _X_ NO ____ N/A ____

Fish Creek Riparian Conversion
Siuslaw Cascades
Row River Trail Slope Stabilization

VR#1 – Are design features and mitigation being included in project to preserve or retain the existing character of the landscape in VRM Class II or VRM Class III management areas.

YES _X_ NO ____ N/A ____

Siuslaw Cascades
Fish Creek Riparian Conversion

Narrative: (Describe design features or mitigations)
Class III - Partially retained the existing character of the landscapes.

YES ____ NO ____ N/A _X_

Row River Trail Slope Stabilization

14. WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

Initial Question: Does the project effect the ORVs of any designated suitable and eligible river?

YES ____ NO _X_ N/A ____

Clay Creek Footbridge
Fish Creek Riparian Conversion
Alma Over Density Management
PCT (Coast Range)
Kine Creek Bridge Repair
Swing Log Creek Road Decommissioning
Row River Trail Slope Stabilization
Pruning (McK)

YES_X_ NO ___ N/A____

Siuslaw Cascades

WSR#1 – Is project consistent with protection of the ORVs of the designated suitable and eligible river?

YES _X___ NO ____ N/A ____

Siuslaw Cascades: This project is consistent with protecting the recognized ORVs of fish and wildlife associated with this river.

15. RURAL INTERFACE AREAS

Initial Question: Is the project located in or adjacent to a Rural Interface Area?

YES ____ NO__X__ N/A ____

Clay Creek Footbridge
Fish Creek Riparian Conversion
Alma Over Density Management
PCT (Coast Range)
Siuslaw Cascades
Kline Creek Bridge Repair
Swing Log Creek Road Decommissioning
Row River Trail Slope Stabilization
Pruning (McK)

RIF #1 – Are design features and mitigation measures developed and implemented to avoid/minimize impacts to health, life, property, and quality of life and to minimize the possibility of conflicts between private and Federal land management?

YES ____ NO ____ N/A ____

16. SOCIOECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Initial Question: Has the project been designed to enhance local communities or support local economies?

YES ____ NO _X___ N/A ____

Clay Creek Footbridge
Alma Over Density Management
PCT (Coast Range)
Kline Creek Bridge Repair

Swing Log Creek Road Decommissioning
Row River Trail Slope Stabilization
Pruning (McK)

YES _X_ NO ____ N/A ____

Fish Creek Riparian Conversion
Siuslaw Cascades

SC#3 – What design features have been implemented?
Narrative for Fish Creek Riparian Conversion & Siuslaw Cascades: These projects were implemented using a Jobs-in-the-Woods contract.

17. RECREATION

Initial Question: Is this a recreation project?

YES _X_ NO ____ N/A ____

Clay Creek Footbridge
Row River Trail Slope Stabilization

YES ___ NO _X_ NA ____

Fish Creek Riparian Conversion
Alma Over Density Management
PCT (Coast Range)
Siuslaw Cascades
Kline Creek Bridge Repair
Swing Log Creek Road Decommissioned
Pruning (McK)

RN#1 – Provide description of project and how this project has contributed to the range of developed and dispersed opportunities that contribute to meeting expected recreation demand.

Clay Creek Footbridge Narrative – This project, a trail footbridge, provides access across Clay Creek to the Clay Creek Trail, leading hikers over the stream to begin their uphill ascent. This feature adds to the beauty and usefulness of the campground and gives recreation a visual as well as practical addition to the park as a direct result of their camp user fees.

Row River Trail Slope Stabilization – This was a recreation project because it stabilized a slope above the Row River Trail. It contributed to the range of developed and dispersed opportunities that contribute to meeting expected recreation demands by keeping the Row River Trail open to public use, thereby allowing visitors to continue the use and enjoyment of

the trail. Had the project not been implemented, it is likely that the unstable slope would have failed and covered the trail with several hundred yards of soil, making the trail impassable and unusable.

18. TIMBER RESOURCE

Initial Question: Is the project a timber sale or silvicultural project?

YES ____ NO _X___ N/A ____

Clay Creek Footbridge
Fish Creek Riparian Conversion
Siuslaw Cascades
Kline Creek Bridge Repair
Swing Log Creek Road Decommissioning
Row River Trail Slope Stabilization

YES ___X___ NO ____ N/A ____

Alma Over Density Management
PCT (Coast Range)
Pruning (McK)

If no or N/A, skip to next section.

TR#3 – Provide description of volume, harvested acres, and age and type of regeneration harvest, and how this compares to the projections in the SEIS/ROD S&Gs and RMP management objectives.

Narrative for Alma Over Density Management – The treatment area for the this density management project is a predominantly Douglas-fir managed stand with an approximate birth date of 1930 (68 years old). This stand was previously commercially thinned in 1984, so it was the 2nd commercial entry. This density management project removed approximately 1069.5 CCF (642 MBF) of timber from approximately 37 acres. (This volume included a modification for approximately 15.5 CCF or 10MB)

The purpose of the density management action within the LSR and Riparian Reserves was to hasten the development of late-successional forest structural characteristics. This required commercial thinning and ¼ acre and ½ acre patch-cuts to open up the existing overstory canopy to allow sufficient light for the growth and development of trees and vegetation in the understory. Leave tree selection promoted irregular spacing. Conifers and hardwoods 28" diameter at breast height (DBH) and greater were retained within the forest stand. Specific objectives of this action in the LSR and Riparian Reserves are to provide for long-term increased individual tree growth rates to develop large overstory trees; tree species diversity; structural and spatial diversity; canopy layering and patchiness; and to provide large trees for future large down wood and snags.

Pruning (McK): Approximately 277 acres were accomplished; 630 acres of pruning was projected a year.

19. SPECIAL FOREST PRODUCTS

Initial Question: Is the project harvest of Special Forest Products?

YES ____ NO _X___ N/A ____

Clay Creek Footbridge
Fish Creek Riparian Conversion
Alma Over Density Management
PCT (Coast Range)
Siuslaw Cascades
Kline Creek Bridge Repair
Swing Log Creek Road Decommissioning
Row River Trail Slope Stabilization
Pruning (McK)

SFP#3 – Describe harvest of Special Forest Products

Narrative:

20. NOXIOUS WEEDS

Initial Question: Is the project a control of Noxious Weeds?

YES ____ NO _X___ N/A ____

Clay Creek Footbridge
Alma Over Density Management
PCT (Coast Range)
Siuslaw Cascades
Kline Creek Bridge Repair
Swing Log Creek Road Decommissioning
Row River Trail Slope Stabilization
Pruning (McK)

YES _X___ NO ____ N/A ____

Fish Creek Riparian Conversion

NW#1 – Was control project compatible with Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives?

Fish Creek Riparian Conversion Narrative: Non-native blackberry species and Scotch broom vegetation was removed from project locations and will be planted with native conifer species to provide recruit able coarse woody debris for the adjacent stream system.

21. FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT

Initial Question: Does the project contain fire or fuels management features?

YES ___ NO _X_ N/A ____

Clay Creek Footbridge
Fish Creek Riparian Conversion
PCT (Coast Range)
Siuslaw Cascades
Kline Creek Bridge Repair
Swing Log Creek Road Decommissioning
Row River Trail Slope Stabilization
Pruning (McK)

YES _X_ NO _____ N/A ____

Alma Over Density Management

FM#6 – Describe fuels management or fire features of project.

Narrative for Alma Over Density Management: Site prep in support of tree planting would occur only if determined necessary for seedling survival and establishment to meet wildlife objectives. The need for site prep within the patch-cuts, natural openings, and understory for planting needs would be evaluated after harvest and treated as needed, using hand piling or swamper burning. Landing and roadside piles would not be burned.

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